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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Yoshida's Victory

THE most satisfying aspect of the Japanese general elections is the complete repudiation of Communism by the voters. Even the Reds, who probably did not expect to score any gains; must be shocked by the results. It may be assumed they polled their maximum strength, yet as a Parliamentary party they have been obliterated. It should not be imagined, however, that the decisive defeat of the Communists at the polling booths removes the threat of militant Communism in Japan. The disciples of Moscow, wherever they may exist in the world, are not interested in the will of the people as expressed through free elections. Their creed is to superimpose their own will over that of the country whenever the opportunity offers itself; and it is part of their technique to create those opportunities if necessary. One effect of the elections may be to drive the Communists in Japan underground, for, deprived of effective means of obstructionism in Parliament, they must devise alternative methods of preaching their gospel. And in some respects they may be more dangerous operating covertly than through parliamentary representation. Even if the Communists give outward signs of taking their election defeat gracefully they will most certainly continue to present the new Government with one of its most difficult problems. They must be expected to devise ways and means of persisting their challenge to constitutional authority with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the Government.

APART from the defeat of the Communists, the most significant features of the elections are Mr Yoshida's personal triumph which assures him of retaining the leadership of the Liberals (if the Premier desires to hold the position) and the return to active politics of a large number of pre-1941 leaders at one time purged by SCAP. Yoshida has won his fight with Ichiro Hatoyama for control of the Liberal Party inasmuch that he campaigned very largely on this issue, and the election results have vindicated him. What cannot be ruled out, however, is the possibility of a sincere rapprochement between the two rivals which could pave the way for Yoshida to nominate Hatoyama to Party leadership, leaving himself free to concentrate on the Premiership and the manifold affairs of State which go with that office. This, of course, is a purely domestic question, and principal foreign interest will centre on how the new Japanese Government interprets the mandate given it by the country. The presence of so many men who actively assisted Japan into waging an undeclared war on the United States and her allies cannot but arouse a tinge of fear that these same ultra-nationalists will desire to make use of their newfound power to try and restore Japan's military might without concerning themselves too much whether it be finally used for good or evil. The re-emergence of Japan as an independent nation is warmly welcomed; but a resurrection of her old-time conquering ambitions would be a grave breach of trust with the free world which has done so much to place Japan on the road to recovery and self-respect.

Stalin Discusses War Prospects

CAPITALISTIC NATIONS MORE LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED THAN RUSSIA

Moscow, Oct. 2. Prime Minister Josef Stalin said today it is more probable that Capitalistic nations will go to war than that there will be a war involving the Soviet Union. He declared the day may come when Japan and Germany "break out of American slavery," and he pictured this as increasing the chances of Capitalistic war.

Stalin expressed his views in a 50-page article (probably 25,000 words) in the magazine *Bolshevik*. He spoke on the eve of the Communist Party Congress, meeting here on Sunday for the first time since 1939.

Stalin told his fellow Communists that Japan and Western Europe will not necessarily remain obedient to the United States, as he put it. He said it can't be taken for granted that these countries will not eventually try to break out of "bondage."

In expressing his views, Stalin said he was correcting the mistakes of other Communists who believed there was little likelihood of conflicts between Capitalistic countries because the United States, as they stated it, had subjected them to satellite positions.

The article by Stalin bore the title "Economic Problems of Socialism in The USSR." The title is in line with the Party view that the Soviet Union is in a Socialistic state of development, aiming toward the ultimate goal of Communism.

Chaplin An "Unsavory Character"

Comment By US Attorney-Gen.

Washington, Oct. 2. The Attorney-General, Mr. James McGranery, said today of the comedian, Mr. Charles Chaplin: "If what has been said about him is true he is in my judgment an unsavory character."

Mr. McGranery told a news conference that he planned to strip American citizenship from naturalized aliens in the underworld and deport them to their native countries.

He had plans for deporting "close to 100 figures in the underworld and organized crime," he added.

The action involved denaturalization proceedings and expulsion from the United States.

Mr. McGranery called attention to his announcement that Chaplin, now in Europe, would be subjected to close examination about his admissibility under the immigration laws, when he attempted to re-enter America. (Chaplin has kept his British nationality throughout nearly 40 years in America.)

"SNEERING ATTITUDE" Mr. McGranery added: "It has been publicly charged that he was a member of the Communist Party and with making statements that would indicate a sneering attitude toward the country whose hospitality has enriched him."

"No harm can come from a fair hearing," he added.

McGranery said the programme he planned had as its goal the "restoration of the dignity of citizenship."

He attacked "those ungrateful recipients of American hospitality—the naturalized racketeers—who insult the flag and the nation by flagrant disrespect and disobedience to the laws of the country which has given them refuge and freedom."

Stalin said: "Certain comrades contend that because of new international conditions following the second world war, wars between Capitalistic countries ceased to be inevitable."

These comrades, the Soviet leader said, are mistaken. He explained they felt that contradictions between Socialism and Capitalism were stronger than the contradictions between Capitalistic countries themselves.

He added it was incorrect to think that if the United States put Japan and the nations of Western Europe on rationing they would obediently carry out Washington's orders. He said one should not take it for granted that these nations will not eventually try to break out of what was described as American bondage.

Stalin recalled that World War II did not begin in a clash with the USSR, but with a war between Capitalistic nations. The reason, he said, was that more dangerous for Capitalism than war between Capitalistic countries, war against the Soviet Union, he said, would raise questions as to the very existence of Capitalism.

Capitalists may be making propaganda about the alleged aggressiveness of the Soviet Union, he asserted, but they really do not believe in this theory of aggressiveness. Capitalist nations know, he argued, that the USSR has a powerful policy and is not going to attack anyone.

"One asks," Stalin continued, "what guarantee is there that Germany and Japan will not rise again on their own feet and that they will not attempt to break out of American slavery and live independent lives?" From this, he said, follows the inevitability of wars between Capitalistic countries.

(Bolshevik is the leading magazine in the USSR) dealing with the problems of theory in Communism.)

VIEW CHANGED The Stalin statement about the unlikelihood of war between the Capitalist and Communist worlds seems to contradict his previous, oft-quoted statement that such a clash must come. That statement was made in 1927 by Stalin to a visiting American workers' delegation in Moscow. Stalin told them:

"Thus, in the course of the further development of the international revolution and the international reaction, two centres will emerge on a world scale—a Socialist centre attracting the countries gravitating toward Capitalism. The struggle between these two camps will settle the fate of Capitalism and Socialism throughout the world."

one or the other must emerge triumphant from the great struggle.

Last April Stalin told a group of American newspaper editors and radio men that he believed a third World War was no closer at that time than it was two or three years previously. Stalin also added that he believed peaceful co-existence of Capitalism and Communism was quite possible under these conditions—a mutual desire for co-operation, a readiness to fulfill undertaken obligations, observance of the principle of equality and non-interference in internal affairs of other states.

On February 16, 1951, Stalin told the newspaper *Pravda* that a new world war "at least for the present time cannot be considered inevitable."

This was accompanied by a blast at the UN for its action in Korea.—Associated Press.

NEWSPAPER COMMENT London, Oct. 2. Commenting on Marshal Stalin's article in the magazine *Bolshevik* today, a diplomatic correspondent of the Daily Telegraph said it was clearly intended both to reassure the Soviet people that war was not imminent and to turn the attention to tasks of economic reconstruction confronting them.

"It is not clear why Stalin should have chosen this moment on the eve of the 13th Party Congress to issue this revision of doctrine. It may be that Mr. Malenkov will explain practical implications of the theory on Sunday. In any case Stalin's statement will determine broad outlines of Soviet foreign policy for many years to come."

"Most interesting feature of Stalin's statement is the absence in the text so far available of any references to 'capitalistic encirclement' of the Soviet Union" and powers looking towards Russia.

"The sense of his arguments seems to be that the intention and desire of the Soviet Union is to sit back and watch the Western world destroy itself."

"The Russians will try to avoid becoming embroiled in conflicts of the West, but presumably hope to turn them to their own advantage if the opportunity arises."—Reuter.

Six Years For Terrorist

Nairobi, Oct. 2. The ringleader of a group of Africans attached to the Mau Mau secret society was given six years' hard labour at Nan-yuki today. Sixteen Africans were sentenced to three years' hard labour. They were accused of conspiracy in maiming cattle, arson, and malicious damage following the cattle killing last week-end.

Volunteers have rushed to join the Kenya police reserve in the Nyeri area, where about 150 Mau Mau men were convicted last month.

Meanwhile four Church Missionary Society huts at Karatina, 15 miles from Nyeri, have been burnt down in a suspected Mau Mau raid.—Associated Press.

Fireworks At The London Festival Gardens



The River Thames seemed ablaze one night last week between Albert Bridge and Chelsea Bridge. It was the opening of the firework season at the Festival Pleasure Gardens and flares floated past the Gardens which run beside the river as graphically illustrated by this Daily Express photograph.

Woman To Attack Speed Boat Record

Windermere, Oct. 2. Mrs. Stella Hanning-Lee, 28, wife of a former British submarine commander, will pilot a jet-propelled speedboat in an attempt on the world's water speed record, it was announced here today.

John Cobb, holder of the world's land speed record, died on Loch Ness in Scotland last Monday in an attempt to become also the fastest man on water.

Mr. Frank Hanning-Lee said today that his wife would pilot their speed boat "White Hawk" on the 10-mile long Lake Windermere here, when the attempt is made.

He added that he was sure the boat would have power to reach 200 miles an hour. The present record is 178.4 miles held by an American, Stanley Sayres.—Reuter.

3 Killed In Train Accident

Leigh, Lancashire Oct. 2. Three men were killed and 34 injured today, when one of the couplings broke on an underground train at Mosley Common Colliery, about seven miles from Manchester.

There were 40 men going to work on the train at the time. Twenty-two were taken to hospitals at Leigh and Bolton, and 12 others sent home after first aid treatment in an ambulance room at the colliery.

Mosley Common Colliery is one of the largest in Lancashire and 2,192 men are employed in three pits.—Reuter.

Peaks Scaled For The First Time

New Delhi, Oct. 2. A young Cambridge lecturer and his wife returned to Delhi today after conquering two previously unclimbed peaks in the Kulu Valley region, North India—19,700 foot Deo Tibba and 31,000 foot Mani Kang. With Mr. and Mrs. Jan Graaf (of Grange Road, Cambridge) were Mr. Berrill, another Cambridge lecturer, and five Himalayan porters.

Urgent Anglo-US Exchanges On Persian Oil Dispute

London, Oct. 2. Britain, faced with a new threat by Premier Mohammed Mossadegh of Persia to sever diplomatic relations, urged the United States today to stand by her and help meet the challenge in a firm, joint stand. Feverish consultations in Washington and London sought to speed up the United States' moves in this highly explosive issue and to preserve the joint policy established last month on the Truman-Churchill proposals to Teheran for settlement of the oil conflict.

Dr. Mossadegh's reported threat to break off diplomatic relations with Britain unless his "ultimatum" proposals are accepted wholly by Saturday was considered by officials here as a desperate last-minute attempt to drive a wedge between the United States and Britain.

In the absence of agreed policy so far, Britain was delaying a final decision, as yet uncertain whether or not she would be able to meet the deadline set by Dr. Mossadegh for Saturday.

The Foreign Office stated tonight that it had not received officially any warning of the reported threat to break diplomatic relations. The note of last week did not indicate what Iran would do if the deadline was not met or if the proposals were rejected.

NOT TO YIELD

But, despite the latest challenge, there was no intention on the British side, according to official sources, to yield to Dr. Mossadegh's demand for advance payment of \$45,000,000 sterling, which Dr. Mossadegh had been reported earlier today to have described as a "sine qua non" for negotiation.

Officials said Dr. Mossadegh obviously was once again looking to the United States in the hope that the US would "play" what advantages Iran would derive from a break in diplomatic relations with Britain and diplomats here said they could see none except for the demonstrative effect of such a move.

Britain appeared firm so far in her rejection of the ultimatum, but made it clear she was anxious not to bar the door and to keep the ball rolling, hoping for some acceptable compromise.

Acceptance of proposals in their present form would amount to unconditional surrender, informants said, and they warned of the disastrous consequences such diplomacy might have throughout the Middle East and other underdeveloped areas for Western investments and Western prestige.

At the same time, British officials admitted that they did not underestimate the threat of Communism to Iran in its current economic plight and chaotic internal condition. But they were not prepared to consider the threat "quite so imminent" as some of the American observers and policy advisers do. It is on this score that Anglo-American difference over their Iran policy have been most prominent.

While the decision was awaited, informed quarters envisaged the following possible moves within the next 48 hours:

1. An interim reply to Dr. Mossadegh stating that his proposals are still under study and that an early decision would be announced as soon as consultations are completed.
2. An appeal by the United States to Dr. Mossadegh to think again and not to precipitate a crisis.
3. A formal reply—the Anglo-American talks will have reached their conclusion by tomorrow—rejecting the ultimatum but offering modifications of the Iranian proposals.—United Press.

Cold September

The Hague, Oct. 2. The Dutch Meteorological Institute today reported the coldest Dutch September ever two centuries except for 1912. September 19 was the coldest September day for a hundred years.—Reuter.

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The trial is in progress in Cairo of Adly Lamlam, a wealthy young landowner, who is said to have ridden into the town square of Maghagha in Upper Egypt with his followers and to have shot up the town and defied the new Government to take his lands. Adly claims that the 200 acres left him by the new Nasser Government under its confiscation laws is not sufficient. Adly Lamlam is seen here on left in dark suit, surrounded by his followers, as he listens to the charges read out by the prosecutor. — Express Photo.

Play Truant To Help Sick Elephant

London, Oct. 2. Hundreds of school children missed school at Canterbury today to bring gifts of lettuce, leaves and cabbage stalks to the ailing circus elephant, "Salt", ill since she became stuck in a river on Sunday, September 28.

The four-ton elephant, had to be hauled from the muddy river with a crane when her strength failed. Several injections and draughts of rum failed to revive her, so circus attendants erected a tent shelter near the roadside. Veterinary surgeons fear that "Salt" is too weak to regain her feet.—Reuter.

Mme. Sun's Speech At "Peace" Conference

London, Oct. 2. Madame Sun Yat-sen told China's Asian and Pacific Peace Conference today that delegates must demand an end of all existing wars and "seek a peaceful settlement by sincere negotiation," Peking Radio reported.

Madame Sun, widow of the founder of the Chinese Republic and a Vice-Chairman of the present Government, said she included "the fighting in Korea, Vietnam and Malaya."

The radio said 344 delegates from 37 countries attended today's "victorious opening session."

The "problem of Japan" and "the problem of Korea" were among ten topics for discussion at the conference, Peking Radio said.

A message of greeting was read from the Chinese Communist leader, Mao Tse-tung.

The conference is being held in Peking's newly-built "Cenozoic Hall," which seats 1,600, and delegates are living in another new building, the Peace Hotel.

Radio commentators have stated that the conference will also discuss peace, security, national independence and cultural and economic relations.

Congratulatory messages to the conference from the China "Peace" Committee, the All-China Federation of Labour, the All-China Democratic Women's Federation and the All-China Students Federation, expressed the wish that it would record achievements and "make victories strengthening the peace movement in Asia and the Pacific as well as throughout the world."—Reuter.

Treason Charge Possible

Karlsruhe, Oct. 2. The West German Supreme Court Prosecutor Karl Niehman, announced here today charging a German sports journalist, Ernst Peter Frahm, and a business man, Harald Friedmann, with high treason.

He said that there was evidence that the two men, both from Kiel, had provided foreign intelligence services with secret information, mainly about British military installations and units in North Germany.—Reuter.

MP's Suggestion For Meeting Rice Shortage

London, Oct. 2. No single commodity is more important than rice, writes Mr Bernard Brain, Conservative MP, in the current issue of "Tory Challenge."

"Clearly we must produce more rice. But how is this to be done?"

Mr Brain then goes on to suggest that rice growing products should be pushed ahead in the Commonwealth.

"Our duty then is plain," he states. "We must develop new sources of rice within the Colonial Empire, preferably in areas remote from the world's trouble spots and do so with the utmost speed."

"Something on these lines is already being done—but we are in danger of it being too little and too late. For although rice is grown in many Colonies and production is increasing steadily, the total is still only a fraction of one per cent of the world's output."

"Yet there is enormous scope for expansion. For 'tanganika' where there are extensive areas of suitable land—a number of pilot schemes devoted to partially mechanised and fully mechanised production are giving encouraging results. The yield is satisfactory. But progress has been slow, possibly because in that part of the world memories of the indecent haste and foolish optimism of the groundnut fiasco are still fresh, and also—let it be frankly admitted—there are still a good many questions unanswered."

"But not so in the tropics, where soil conditions are different, where rice cultivation from time immemorial has been bound up with a complex of social and economic factors. Here there is a case for partial mechanisation, for finding the right balance between machines and the men they serve."

"But whatever the problems one thing is crystal clear. From now on, research or experiment, extension of successful rice schemes, the opening-up of new rice-lands should be a top priority throughout the Colonial Empire."

"For it will be of little avail to make the world safe from aggression if we fail to make it safe from hunger."—London Express Service.

BEST AREA

"Thus, the Colonial Development Corporation's scheme for mechanised cultivation of rice under swamp conditions in neighbouring Nyasaland has shown that mechanisation there is less economical than traditional peasant cultivation."

"This year should see more rice grown in Northern Rhodesia, Zanzibar, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Jamaica, and Trinidad. But of all the Colonial territories British Guiana offers the best prospects."

"At the moment she produces only 65,000 tons a year, of which 25,000 tons are exported to nearby Caribbean territories. But successive expert investigations have confirmed that, providing extensive schemes of water control are undertaken in the flat wasteland, production could be increased five-fold in a relatively few years."

"If this could be achieved a substantial contribution would be made to Commonwealth rice supplies. If it is to be achieved the British Guiana Government must be given help now."

MANY DIFFICULTIES

"Of course, there are difficulties and they must be faced. Rice can be grown in a wide variety of climates and conditions—it is not exclusively a

Russian Protest To Danes

Copenhagen, Oct. 2. Denmark tonight published the text of a Soviet note protesting against the eventual stationing of NATO forces on Danish soil. The decision was taken at a special meeting of the Danish Cabinet attended by the Foreign Minister, Mr Ilo Dierks Kraft.

The Soviet note accused the Danes of "contemplating allowing foreign armed forces, members of the Atlantic Pact, to enter Danish territory in peace time and thus to transform Denmark into a base for foreign troops."

The protest, made verbally to the Danish Minister in Moscow by the Deputy Soviet Minister, M. Puzhkin, also said the Danish Government had begun negotiations with the United States for this purpose in violation of assurances that Denmark would not join an aggressive policy directed against Russia.

Foreign-owned bases in Denmark would endanger Russian and Baltic security, it added.

Commenting on the protest, Mr Kraft said today no decision on the stationing of foreign forces in the country would be made until Parliament had discussed the matter.

Political observers say that despite the somewhat threatening language of the note it is unlikely that Denmark will depart from its present policies.

Berlingske Aftenavis, leading Conservative newspaper, said: "There is no development in the Atlantic policy which gives the Russians the slightest justification for their attitude."

Of Denmark's 151 MPs in the Lower House only seven Communists and 12 Radicals may oppose any decision to allow the stationing of NATO troops.—Reuter.

Borderers Run Into Rough Weather

Liverpool, Oct. 2. Returning to Wales after seven years of foreign service, the First Battalion, South Wales Borderers, who have been hunting bandits in Eritrea, have been held up by gales in the troopship Leamshire.

The ship was due to reach Liverpool this morning but will not berth until tonight.

The Battalion—19 officers and 598 other ranks—will disembark tomorrow, and leave in two troop trains for Senny Bridge, near Brecon, where they will occupy the Royal Artillery camp until December.

Then they will be on overseas duty again in Germany.

During the last seven years the Borderers have served in Palestine, Cyprus and the Sudan and since early 1950 in Eritrea where they helped to clear the country of bandits, who were spreading terror among the community.—Reuter.

MOTOR SHOW IN PARIS

Paris, Oct. 2. Thousands of visitors flocked to Paris today for the opening of the 39th Paris Motor Show, where seven countries are exhibiting their latest passenger car models.

France is the largest exhibitor at the show with 33 firms, compared with 23 British, 19 American, 18 German, six Italian, two Czech and one Spanish.

There are no completely new models on show and most concentration on gadgets and minor improvements has already earned the show the title of "Salon of Detail." — Reuter.

Swim To Freedom

Belgrade, Oct. 2. Three Rumanian soldiers swam the Danube—the border between Rumania and Yugoslavia—yesterday to escape from "the unbearable terror which prevails in the Rumanian Army," the official Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, reported today.—Reuter.

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Greeted By
Royalty

At Northolt, greeting cured English children who have been patients at the Vordingborg Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Denmark, were Prince and Princesses George of Denmark, Kathleen Darby, aged 11, of London, holding her doll when welcomed by the Prince and his wife, was one of the first British children to go to Denmark for T.B. cure last September.—Express Photo.

Disease, Starvation, Graft Revealed In Survey Of Korean Conditions

Tokyo, Oct. 2.

Many United Nations civilian officers working in Korea fear that the Battle of Korea, stalemated at the front lines, is being lost behind the lines.

They report disease and starvation among the people, graft and corruption in Government, and United Nations failure to give practical meaning to democratic teaching.

A survey made throughout South Korea by members of the Reuter staff shows that relief programmes have done much to alleviate suffering. But in thousands of cases, relief means only that death is postponed, leaving a still urgent need for great effort.

All relief service officers in Korea are under army orders. They are forbidden to give information to the press. They have even been instructed not to criticize the relief programmes or the civil administration among themselves.

One of those who discussed the situation, told Reuter that he had come to the conclusion that the Republic of Korea is "a police State, pure and simple." He added that the army order gagging criticism seemed to him "very much on a par with Communist attempts at thought control."

He predicted that many Koreans will die this winter from cold, hunger, and disease. He estimated that in the province where he worked, unrelieved conditions of shortage attributable mainly to the war, but also to bad government as well as natural crop failures, will kill 150,000 people before next spring.

Others, he added, will die in prison, most of them probably from tuberculosis accelerated by bad food, insufficient food, and other conditions.

POLICE BRUTALITY
Agreeing with other United Nations officers, having first-hand knowledge, that brutality was a part of the police system in South Korea, he believes that some will also die from police beatings.

A dozen civil officers interviewed by Reuter correspondents said that there is grave danger these conditions will prepare the ground for Communism.

The United Nations has proclaimed its collective intention to save South Korea from Communism. The United Nations therefore appears to many Koreans as the agency responsible for conditions in Korea.

GIRL'S STORY IN COURT

Capetown, Oct. 2.
A British immigrant, Leslie Gordon Elchells, 45, described as a miller, was alleged in Capetown today to have posed as a film casting director and asked girls to strip so that he could take their measurements.

He was sent to goal for 31 weeks with hard labour on 13 charges.

It was stated that Elchells interviewed young women with the alleged object of making a film in South Africa. One girl said Elchells told her that her lower hip measurement was not right and would require massage.

Her mother accompanied her to Elchells' room where he massaged her for 10 minutes, the girl said.

Elchells pleaded for clemency. He said he arrived in South Africa in April and had a considerable amount of money from the sale of his house in England. He worked as a miller with a Durban firm but did not stay. He admitted he had no connection with a film company.

Elchells had his passage paid to South Africa under a contract, and the firm was looking for him, the prosecution stated.—Associated Press.

Mackensen Released

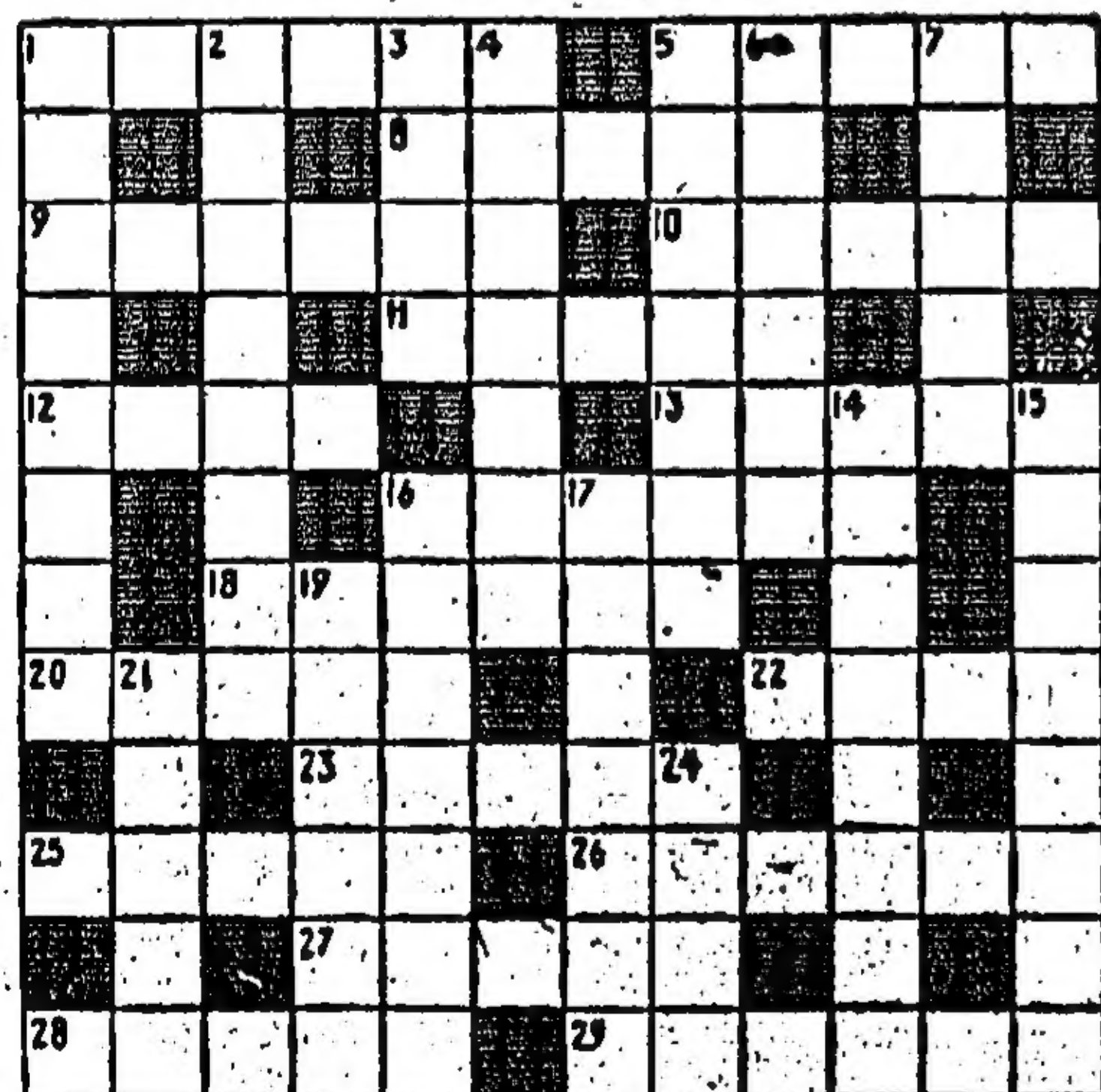
Bonn, Oct. 2.
Former German General Eberhard von Mackensen, who was sentenced to life imprisonment for his part in the Ardennes caves massacre in Italy, was released from the British prison at Werl today.

A British spokesman said that Mackensen, who commanded the German 14th Army in Italy, did his best to mitigate the severity of the order which he passed on from Hitler.

The massacre took place near Rome in 1944, after 83 German policemen were killed by a bomb thrown while they were marching. Hitler ordered that 10 people should be killed for every dead policeman.

The spokesman said that taking into account pre-trial custody and good conduct, Mackensen had served the equivalent of a 10-year sentence.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Desert plant (8)
6 Wicked spirit (5)
8 Alloy (5)
9 Soot (6)
10 Untrue (5)
11 Charge with debt (5)
12 Monster (4)
13 Grants (5)
14 Dwell (6)
15 Believe (6)
20 Assured (5)
22 Moist (4)
23 Blood-vessels (5)
25 Indian coin (5)
26 Compensates (6)
27 Sufficient (5)
28 Cures (5)
29 Black gut (6)

DOWN
1 Client (8)
2 Waterfall (8)
3 Accustomed (4)
4 Guided (7)
5 Amount lacking (7)
6 Delighted (5)
7 Offspring (5)
14 Kept back (8)
15 Assured (8)
16 Ransoms (7)
17 Indictment (7)
18 Disclose (6)
21 Revile (5)
24 Pace (4)

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Deep, 7 Hardy, 8 Earl, 9 Tire, 10 Concert, 12 Reach, 13 Amused, 15 Steps, 16 Trains, 21 Green, 22 Area, 23 Diver, 24 Save, 25 Repeat, 26 Moon, 27 Menu, 28 Penny, 29 Gasp, Down: 1 Savoy, 2 Educator, 4 Enlist, 5 Peer, 6 Iris, 9 Trap, 11 Amend, 13 Aria, 14 Host, 16 Strap, 17 Knap, 18 Deep, 20 Renewed, 22 Arise, 24 Jovial, 25 Plank, 27 Apex, 28 Smug.

First Move Made Towards Japanese Entry To G.A.T.T.

Geneva, Oct. 2.

A first move towards Japanese membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was taken today when the opening meeting of the seventh session agreed to allow a Japanese observer to attend the current conference.

Japan's application for membership will be discussed towards the end of the six-week session.

It is likely to meet with opposition from some of the member States, notably Britain, who fear that a flood of cheap Japanese goods would ensue if Japan were granted tariff benefits already in operation with other GATT members.

Japan requires only a simple majority in a vote at the present session to begin talks with governments regarding possible tariff negotiations.

If Japan receives such an indication to proceed, it was assumed that the governments concerned would wish to negotiate simultaneously on the use of GATT pattern.

Recalling past experience, it would seem unlikely that the negotiations could open before next Spring. But they might still be completed in time to allow Japan to become a member of GATT by the Autumn of next year.

SHIPPING FARES DECISION

Paris, Oct. 2.

Representatives of 19 shipping companies from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Holland, Italy, Greece, France, Britain, United States and Panama today decided to retain existing fares, despite increasing operating costs.

The representatives of the 19 shipping companies took this decision at their bi-annual meeting here to discuss progress and technical traffic problems.

Mr. F. A. Bates, Chairman of the Cunard Steamship Company, who presided over the meeting, said that by the end of 1952, over 845,000 passengers will have crossed the Atlantic on ships of the 19 companies during the year. This figure, he said, had not been reached since 1932. This was 100,000 more than last year.

He added that with additional tonnage expected to operate in 1953, the figure might approach the million mark next year.—Reuter.

Members of United Nations field teams told of direct evidence of wholesale police arrests, imprisonment without trial, and the use of force to secure "confessions".

Many of the cases they mentioned seemed to be parallels of cases reported from Communist countries.

One group of United Nations officers attempted to relieve the situation of the inmates of a large prison where no provision was made for exercise or any mental or physical activity. They proposed to start classes in English.

The guards said: "Why do you bother, none of them will come out alive".

The would-be Samaritans found that expectancy of life in the prison was so short that a sentence of two or three years was tantamount to a death sentence.

United Nations investigators find that the police system is used against anyone who appears as an opponent or critic of the regime.

Several who reported cases known to them said that they were invariably struck by the similarity of the methods to those reported from Communist countries.

TAX RACKET

Special police levies are made under the guise of requests for contributions to public funds. One farmer said that he had paid 48 of these "Special Taxes," as he called them, since he had been careless enough to let it be known that he disapproved of the Government.

He was aware, from the experience of neighbours, that failure to pay the "taxes" would mean his conscription for the Republic of Korea Army, or as a member of the civilian labour gangs which carry stores

and ammunition for the front-line troops.

He also knew that if he were sent away no provision would be made for his wife and family.

United Nations officers found one such case where the woman had been left with her children to tend the family's small farm. Police activity did not stop with the seizure of the husband.

The woman was required to report the whereabouts of alleged secret stores of grain.

She was at the time carrying a child, which she lost as a result of police beatings.

When United Nations officers complained to the public prosecutor, they were told that the woman could have avoided the beatings by giving the police the information they wanted.

NO ACTION
There have been instances of the Government taking steps to prevent brutality or punish corruption.

Last year the Government investigated the massacre of some 200 civilians in the South Korean village of Kuchang.

Colonel Kim Chong Won was found responsible and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. This year, Colonel Kim Chong Won is Police Chief of the Kyong Sang, North Province.

Last year the then Minister of Defence, Shin Sung Mo, was held responsible for a system of graft which kept ration and control to the National Defence Corps. The case involved starvation and death for more than 3,000 conscripts.

No disciplinary action has been taken.

Opposition politicians have lately without success called for investigation of an alleged scandal in which the Government allowed favoured businessmen to secure dollars for Korea's tungsten exports, to use the dollars to buy fertilizers, and to sell the fertilizers at inflated rates to the already impoverished Korean farmers.

CROP FAILURE
United Nations officers report that the average small farm supports the farmer and his family in a state of "existing" for nine months of the year. If he is to borrow money to avoid starving, the interest rate is 20 per cent per month.

This year, the rice crop has failed in many districts. Field workers believe that this failure will bring increased suffering and death in a country where it is already common enough to see babies dying in public streets.

Asked what they thought might be a solution to this problem of suffering, field officers urged that the United Nations rear-area policies in Korea should be brought "down to earth." The United Nations in Korea is at present, they say, "up in the air" in a cloud of theory about democracy and preachings about freedom.

Many experienced workers on the spot believe that Western conceptions of democracy are meaningless to the Koreans as they are to many Oriental peoples. Their main concern is for basic necessities. The weapons with which to achieve a real democratic victory in South Korea are simple ones: food and medicine properly used and personal security guaranteed.

Without this practical approach, field workers fear that Communist promises may seem equally, or even more, attractive.—Reuter.

A Tentative Agreement

Madrid, Oct. 2.

The Spanish Church has tentatively agreed with the Government on the future rights of the Church in secondary school education. It was announced today by the Conference of Metropolitan Bishops.

The agreement provides for certain forms in secondary education and must now be discussed by the Cortes.

Cardinal Enrique Y. Delbail, Primate of Spain, commented that it would be exaggerating to say that the Church "positively approved" the draft agreement. It was rather "an acceptance reached by mutual agreement."

Some Church sections saw in the draft agreement regulations on non-State schools which they considered unacceptable.—Reuter.

No Decision Reached

London, Oct. 2.
Trade union leaders of 2,000,000 workers in Britain's Engineering industry threatened today to impose a nation-wide ban on overtime if there was no wage increase within six days.

Today's meeting between the unions and employers failed to reach a decision on the wage issue and adjourned till October 8.

The overtime ban would start on October 20.

The argument at today's meeting centred on whether the employers should depart from their declaration that all talking about pay increases was at an end.—Reuter.

Britain's Financial Position

London, Oct. 2.

Britain's total debt at the end of last March amounted to £25,890,450,873—a reduction of £31,113,663 on the previous year, according to official figures published today.

These show that Britain was owed £275,458,860 by Allied governments for advances during the war.

These advances were:

China £12,237,395 (unchanged from the previous year),

Czechoslovakia £21,241,763 (compared with £22,375,330 in the previous year),

France £84,312,782 (compared with £92,518,000 in the previous year),

The Netherlands £36,355,475 (compared with £38,532,801 in the previous year),

Poland £575,000,000 (unchanged from the previous year),

Turkey £22,704,768 (compared with £22,374,542 in the previous year),

Russia £38,006,067 (compared with £35,245,000 in the previous year).

Britain's debt to the United States under the 1945 financial agreement was £1,330,097,455 compared with £1,555,100,755 in the previous year, and E.C.A. loans amounting to £120,321,429 (unchanged from the previous year).

Britain's debts to Canada amounted to £201,401,075 (compared with £2,409,017,852 in the previous year).

Total estimated assets of the country on March 31, 1952, were £4,127,551,784—an increase of £287,415,083 in the year.—Reuter.

Professor Killed

Belfast, Oct. 2.

Professor Roger Kyle, 25, who had just been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at Trinity College, Dublin, was fatally injured while trying to climb to a cave on Cavanhill, Belfast, last night.

He had almost reached the cave when he lost his foothold and fell about 50 feet. He died before he could be taken to hospital.

He was the son of Sam Kyle, retired trade union official and former member of the Belfast City Council.—Reuter.

IVAN PIRECNIK ON WAY HOME

Munich, Oct. 2.

Ivan Pirecnik, aged 11, returned to his mother on Monday after he had lived since childhood with German foster-parents, left here by train today for Belgrade.

His mother, Mrs. Pavla Pirecnik, 42, of Sostanj, Slovenia, accompanied him. The two were separated by the German invasion of Yugoslavia in 1942.

An American court in Frankfurt restored him to his real mother.—Reuter.

BRITAIN WILL SUPPORT MALA ON RACE ISSUE

London, Oct. 2.

Britain has decided to back South Africa in opposing a demand by 12 Asian-African States for a United Nations debate on Prime Minister Daniel Malan's race policies.

This was disclosed by Commonwealth diplomats today.

The Malan Government's known desire for a Republic and to pull its air squadron out of Korea may have influenced Britain's decision.

But the decision also will put Britain squarely up against two other Commonwealth nations—India and Pakistan—which helped to organise the demand for a U.N. spotlight on the explosive race situation in South Africa.

The British are also concerned, however, that the U.N. shall have no powers to probe or pronounce upon the internal affairs of member States. This sort of thing in the past has led to U.N. criticism of Britain's own rule in some Colonial territories.

The African-Asian States are charging that Prime Minister Daniel Malan's race policies are creating a dangerous situation and violating human rights accepted by all N. N. members.

The group announced it will ask the General Assembly to take "urgent consideration" of the whole question and in particular to the campaign of defiance launched by South Africa's non-white groups against Jim Crow laws. In that campaign more than 4,000 non-whites have been arrested since it began, last June 29.

U.S. UNDECIDED
The informants said so far the United States has not decided whether it will support or oppose the demand for a debate.

The sponsors must raise a two-thirds majority or those

voting to have their resolution accepted by the Assembly for discussion.

With the support of the Soviet-led bloc and some sympathetic Latin American States, the group may be able to attain that majority.

Mr. Malan himself has warned publicly that South Africa might exercise her right to quit the U. N. if the world body meddles in the Union's domestic affairs.

The diplomatic officials doubted whether so drastic a step will be taken by the Malan Government. They considered it sure, however, the South African delegation will at least walk out of any debate the U.N. may have on the subject.

The 12 nations who signed the complaint are Afghanistan, Burma, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Pakistan, Philippines, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.—Associated Press.

Financial Experts End Survey

London, Oct. 2.

Senior Commonwealth officials have completed their examination of the Sterling Area's current financial position.

Their analysis is understood to have covered the general balance of payment situation and the gold and dollar reserves position of the Sterling Area, of which Britain is the base.

The officials, over 50 finance and economic experts, are meeting here privately to prepare for the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in November.

The experts were also believed to have fully discussed the Sterling Area's relationships with the European Payments Union and the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) and reviewed the pattern of imperial preferences.

They are shortly expected to set up a special committee to consider questions relating to the Sterling Area's short-term balance of payments prospects.

The officials are now discussing in a working party various Commonwealth development projects—both industrial and agricultural.

They are also discussing, in another working party, short-term and long-term commodities prospects, particularly for the Sterling Area's raw materials.

The talks are likely to conclude by mid-October. The officials will then fly back to their respective capitals to report on their findings to the Commonwealth governments.—Reuter.

Returning Ships To Germany

Bonn, Oct. 2.

America and Britain today announced that they were returning 53 German merchant vessels totalling 40,000 tons to their former owners.

The ships had been held for allocation among Allied governments. They include tankers, cargo vessels, whale catchers, tug ice breakers, ferries and diving boats.

Most have been in use by West Germans on a charter basis.—Reuter.



Smiles on arrival in London from these German students, some of a party of 150 who are to spend six weeks at British camps, helping with the harvest. Thirty-six of the party are girls.—Express Photo.



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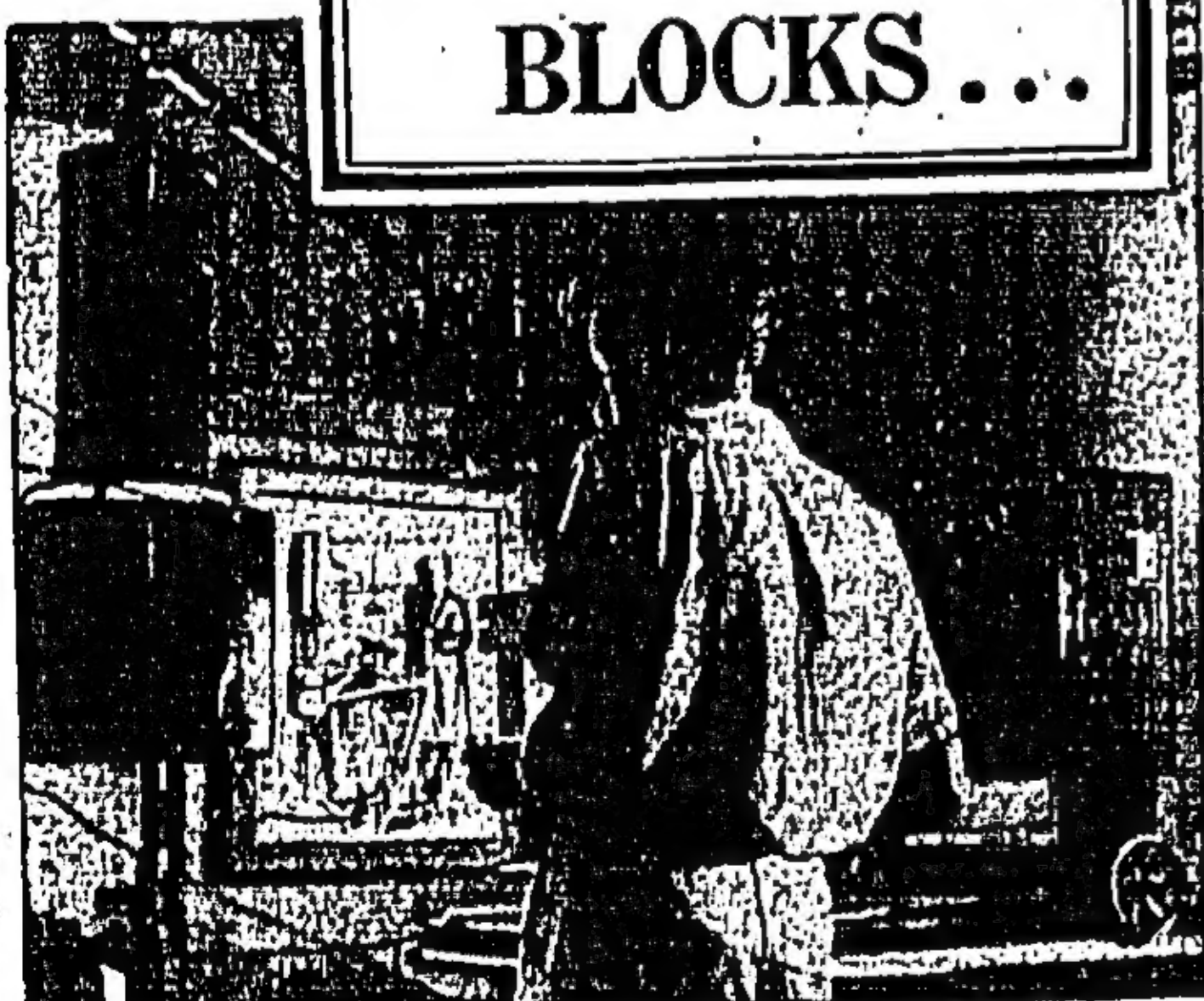
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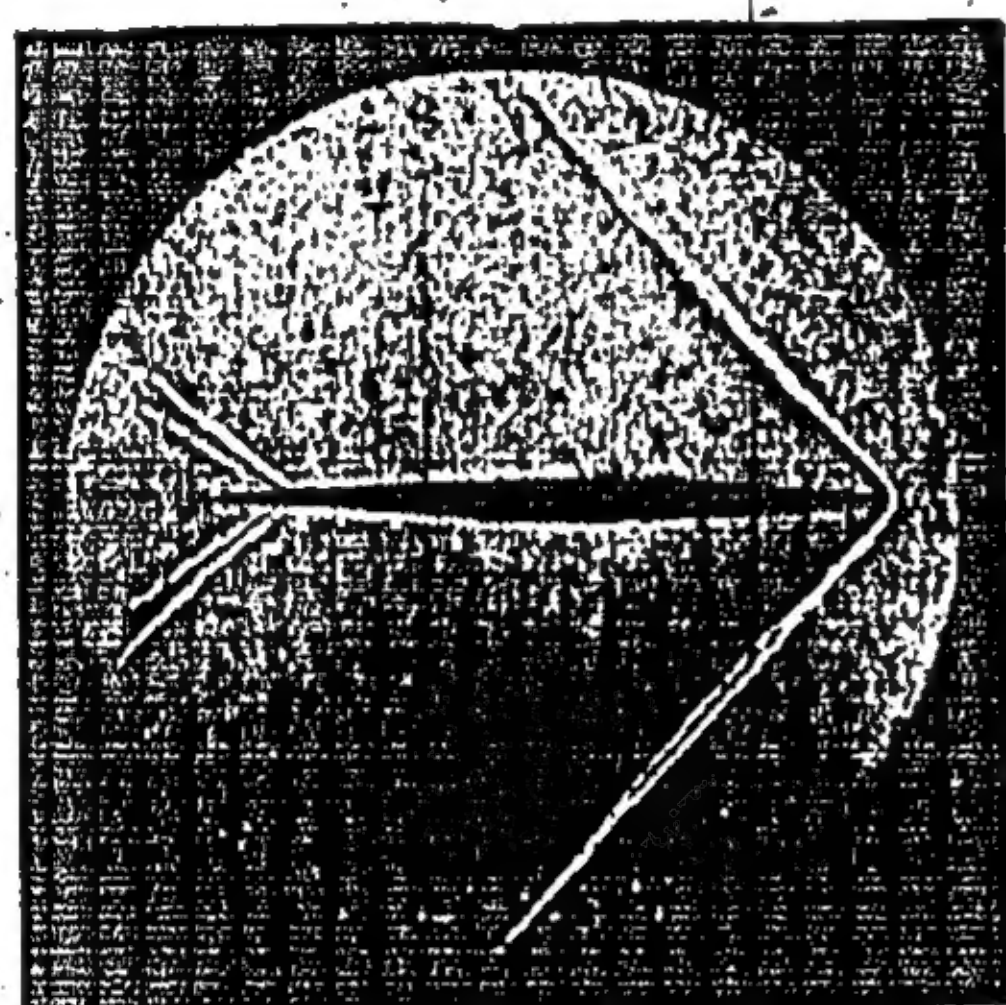
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IN THE PACIFIC—WAITING FOR THE BANG

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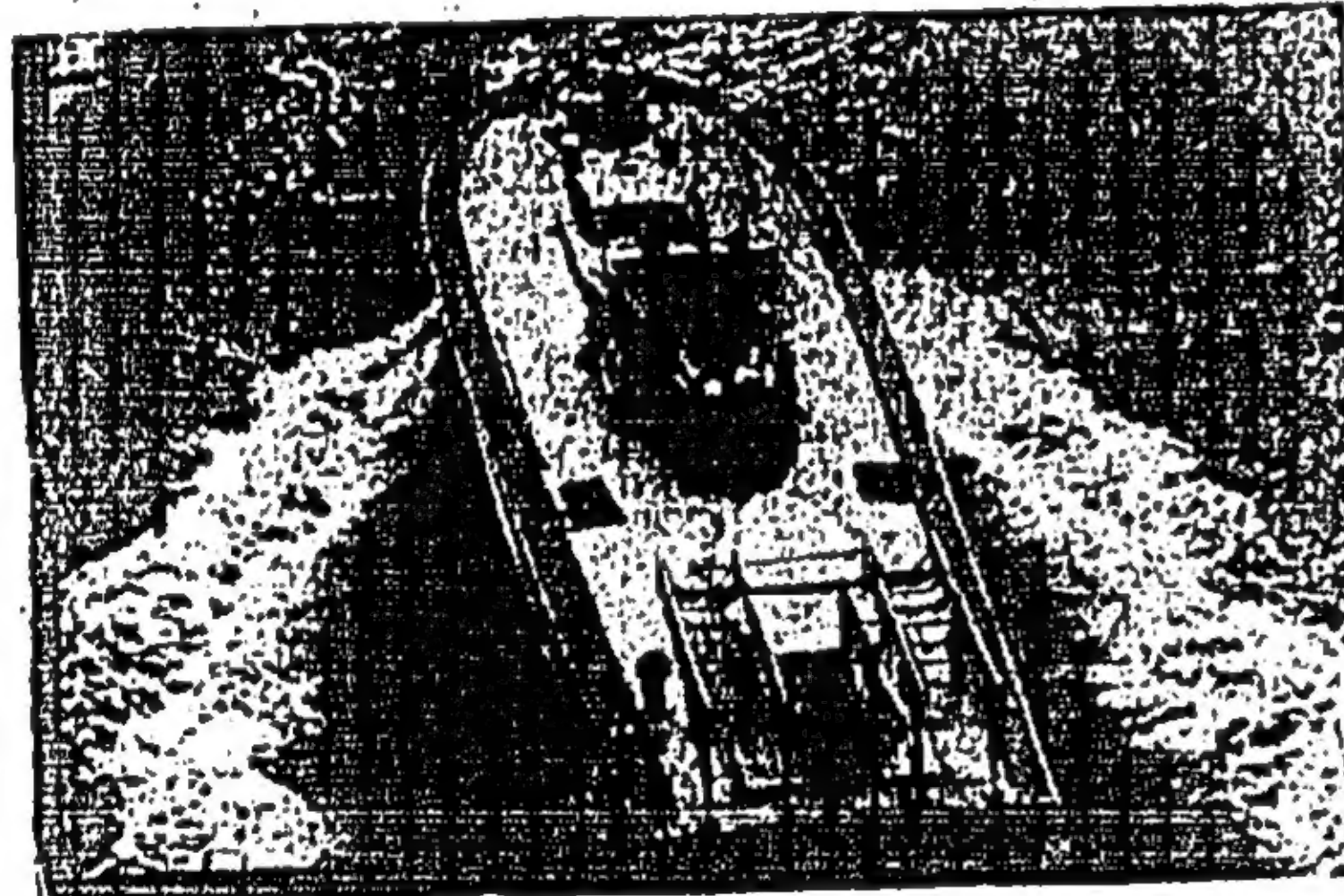
The clearest explanation ever presented of the baffling BARRIER OF SOUND



asterisk on the air news

IN OFFICES and clubs, homes and buses,
the sudden realization has come to hundreds
of people reading the news that they do not
really understand this business of passing
the barrier of sound.

Actual photograph of "bow-wave"
streaming over the leading edge of a plane
wing as it passes the barrier of sound.



The bow-wave from a plane spread out in the same way as the
bow-wave pushed up by a speeding vessel on a calm sea.

IMAGINE A FAST LINER

Chapman Pincher
EXPLAINS THOSE BANGS

WHEN a plane
travels at a
normal speed—
say 400 miles an hour—its
wings cause waves of pres-
sure in the air. These waves
travel forwards at about
760 miles an hour because
that is the only speed at
which vibrations can
travel through ordinary air.

The waves are therefore
moving nearly twice as fast as
the plane. So they give the air
in the path ahead of the air-
craft plenty of warning that
the plane is approaching.

This allows time for the air
to rearrange itself so that in-
stead of being turbulent and
churned up like broken water,
as it usually is, it flows in
smooth lines over the wings.

If the pilot increases his
speed to 600 miles an hour,
then the air in front gets much
less warning than before. This
is because the waves thrown
forwards by the wings still
travel at only 760 miles an
hour.

But the air still has enough
time to arrange itself for
streamlined flow over the
wings.

If the pilot accelerates to 700
miles an hour, the wings of
his plane are then travelling
almost as fast as the pressure
waves they generate.

Result: The air in front gets
so little warning that the
plane hits it while it is still
turbulent.

Air in this state may be
dangerous because it offers
much more resistance to an
aircraft, and the pilot's controls
may not work properly in it.

Scientists, knowing this, re-
garded such air as a barrier to
flight at speeds faster than 700
miles an hour.

They called it the "sound
barrier" because 760 miles an
hour is also the speed at which

sound waves travel through
the air.

Pilots have at last been
able to get through the
"sound barrier," and scientists
now realise that they over-
estimated the dangers of faster-
than-sound flight.

A plane with thin, swept-
back wings can be forced
through the turbulent air. It
meets at speeds of about 700
miles an hour. Then, as soon
as it exceeds 760 miles an
hour, the turbulent air is pushed
violently away from the
wings just as the bow of a
ship thrusts water aside.

This bow-wave—plus a tall
wave which forms at the rear
edge of the wings—can be seen
in the untouched photograph
printed at the top of the page.

To push this bow-wave along
uses up a great deal of fuel,
but it sweeps aside the turbu-
lent air. So it turns out that
flight at speeds faster than
sound is smoother and safer
than flight just below 760
miles an hour.

It is the bow-wave which
causes the sharp crack often
heard when a plane exceeds
the speed of sound. The crack
is not due to any impact of the
plane with a hard barrier of
air.

The bow-wave from a ship
rocks a small boat in its path
as it travels backwards and
outwards in the shape of a
huge arrow-head.

In the same way, the bow-
wave streaming from an aero-
plane's wings will shake a
house in its path. And it will
shake your eardrums so hard
that you hear a loud bang.

Twice... thrice

usually generate bow-waves.
You hear the wave only when
it reaches the point where you
are standing.

Double bangs may be due to
the bow-wave and the tail-
wave reaching your ears
separately. Triple bangs may
be caused by a succession of
bow-waves generated when the
plane changes course, slightly
during a faster-than-sound
dive.

(London Express Service.)

ONLY SUPERMEN NEED APPLY

SUPERMEN are wanted
by the U.S. Navy to do
a "super job."

It is to man the new
atom-powered submarine
Nautilus.

Fifteen hundred of the navy's
best submarine officers are being
screened by Commander David
Bell for a handful of "good,
rugged types" to take charge of
the Nautilus.

The crew must be willing to
stay at sea and under water
indefinitely, he said.

The Nautilus, with secret
range, speed, and armament,
is being built at a hush-hush ship-
yard in New England. She is
expected to be ready in 1954.

HEADS of New York City ad-
ministration departments are
not accepting telephone calls
from the president of the city
council, Rudolph Haller, Mayor
Vincent Impellitteri gave the
order. He is a Democrat, and
Haller is a Liberal—the only
one on the council. And Haller,
who was an investigator for the
Senate's crime committee, has
been making persistent inquiries

on the operations of the depart-
ments and the way they spend
their funds.

EUGENE GIANNI was a dope
peddler, but also a secret
informant to the U.S. anti-drug
squad. Last year, in Rome, he
told the U.S. agents that he was
afraid of Charles (Lucky)
Luciano, who lives in Italy and
is suspected of heading an
international syndicate with an
important stake in drugs.

Gianni asked the agents not
even to tell his own wife that
he was a "squealer." He feared
Luciano would be assassinated
on his trail. But he got out of
Italy safely and back to the
supposed safety of New York.

At dawn one day Gianni was
found in an East Harlem gutter
between two dustbins. He was
dead—murdered by a gunman.

A NEW cigarette holder puts
out the cigarette when the
smoker's finger relaxes, on a
spring as he falls asleep.

Just patented, a combined comb
and vacuum cleaner for the hair.
Also new, an umbrella at-
tached to a chest and shoulder
bag. No hands needed when
rained.

She will sell

The house by the Pyramids
was never entered by the
children, and now Farida knows
it never will be. She is almost
certain to sell it.

EX-QUEEN FARIDA'S FATHER TALKS

'Farouk has finished her life'

Since Farouk divorced Farida back in 1948 scarcely a whisper
has been heard of the beautiful ex-queen who mothered his
first children—all girls. Now, since Farouk has taken the
three girls into exile in Capri, Farida still stays silent in
Egypt. But her father speaks. Here he tells the story.

By SIDNEY RODIN

CAIRO. A FINE new house
stands empty near the
Pyramids. It is built
sumptuously to delight
three little girls who are
used to only the very best.

In its park are three
stables, one for each of
their ponies. Its open-air
swimming pool runs half
beneath the house, so that
the girls can swim all the
year round.

It has a pale-blue marble
bathroom, and the sliding
walls of the bedrooms are
made of glass, transforming
them into a fairy slumber-
land.

There is the solarium,
children's library, cinema,
music room, and bold sweep-
ing balconies half encircling
the house to survey the
Nile and minarets of
Cairo.

There is a lesser villa in
the grounds with rooms for
20 servants.

Cost: £50,000

The house cost £50,000.
Farida, its owner, required
it to be purposely expen-
sive so that these three
children, accustomed to the
Aladdin's treasures of an
eastern palace, might yet
find novelty there.

The three girls are the
Princesses Ferial, 15,
Fawzia, 12, and Fadia,
eight. Farouk divorced
their mother, Farida, be-
cause, so the world was
told, she could not give him
a son.

Travellers on the Pyramid
roads do not pass the
house unfeeling. It ex-
cites the pity of all. Its
emptiness is to the Egypt-
ian nation a pathetic
symbol of the wretched-
ness Farouk has brought
upon the young ex-queen,
once one of Egypt's bright-
est stars.

For Farida could not offer the
children in her home the
pleasures of the fabulous Abdin
and Ras el Tin palaces where,
by the terms of the divorce, they
were forced to live with their
father, except between 3 p.m.
and sunset, each Friday when
they are permitted to visit their
mother.

She will sell

The house by the Pyramids
was never entered by the
children, and now Farida knows
it never will be. She is almost
certain to sell it.

I came to Egypt to discover
why, although her husband was
banished nearly two months ago,
she still refused to emerge from
the nun-like seclusion she has
imposed upon herself from the
day of the royal divorce in 1948.

I wanted to be the first writer
Queen Farida ever received. I
was disappointed. This fair-
skinned woman with vivid black
eyes, raven tresses, and pearly
teeth of the handsome Circassian
race from whom she descended,
will see no one.

Her father, Youssef Zulficar,
himself telephoned my request
to his daughter in her villa close
to his in Alexandria. But she
replied: "Tell him I cannot
break the rule of silence I have
been keeping. I have no case
to state in public. I do not wish
to talk about myself or my
children."

'Life finished'

Mr Zulficar, a former High
Court Judge, and Farouk's am-
bassador to Persia, who in ap-
pearance might pass for an
English country gentleman,
underlined the meaning of her
words to me with tears starting
in his eyes.

"Farida's life is finished," he
said. "She dares to do nothing
to interfere on the children's
behalf. She does not know what
Farouk might do."
"She has never uttered and
never will utter in public a single
word that might diminish her
daughters' respect for their
father."

Prior to my call at the Judge's
house I learned from the Zulficar
family, and English friends the
truth about the courtship and
marriage of the king and this in-
telligent girl.

As a youth Farouk was Prince
Charming to Farida, friend of
his sisters. They married in
1938—she at 16, the youngest
queen of modern times, and he
already a king at 21.

But after only a few years the
behaviour of the king began to
poison the marriage.
Then came a succession of
women friends whom Farouk
commanded to his suite from the
cabarets and dance halls and
even drinking bars of the capital
as well as the wives of numerous
court functionaries.

Palace prisoner

Farida and her daughters
stayed locked in their own apart-
ments to avoid public humilia-
tion.

Shortly after the birth of her
third daughter, in 1943, Farida
refused to continue the marital
relationship. There is a pre-
ponderance of boys in her own
family and relatives believe that
if Farida had wished to bear
the king more children a boy
might well have been born.

But she became a prisoner in
the palace.
Formerly the beautiful queen
made many public appearances.
People especially loved seeing her
in winter in a mink coat, small
white cap on the side of her
head, and white veil covering
the lower part of her face.

While stories of the court
were publicly discussed she was
never seen. No ordinary
Egyptians, in fact, have ever
seen her since to this day.

Cruellest blow

At last came the divorce for
which she longed for so many
bitter years. Although the king
grudgingly allowed her £30,000
annual rent from 1,800 acres of
valuable farmland in return for
relinquishing the title deeds of
the palace he once bestowed
on her, he ordered the handing
over of all Farida's principal
jewellery.

He permitted her to keep the
youngest child only until the age
of seven.

As we drank Turkish coffee in
his home, filled with Persian
antiques, Youssef Zulficar said to
me: "The forced return of young
Farida was perhaps the cruellest
blow of all."

Mr Zulficar repeated to me
the letter Ferial, the eldest child,
sent to her mother from Capri—
Dearest mother,

My heart is broken having
to leave Egypt without kiss-
ing you goodbye. Forgive me
if sometimes I was not
obedient, but you know that
I love you with all my heart.
I hope to God I never have
to go through again the ex-
perience of these past few
days.

Mr Zulficar continued—
"She consecrated her life to
her children. She has no wish
to remain, no desire to resume
social life."

"She has been ill. She has
lost weight and the doctors
attending her say they can do
very little unless happiness
comes."

Afraid to act

General Neguib's new decree
restricting land ownership to 200
acres will cut Farida's income
down to little more than £3,000.

The Egyptian National
Feminist Party is protesting to
Neguib: "In the name of Egyptian
women and the nation, we
demand immediate repatriation
of the three little princesses."

But strong-man Neguib, busy
planning a new life for 15,000,000
crushed Egyptian souls, is not in
the mood, it seems, to burden the
country with three more
princesses, however small and
harmless.

Ask your
grocer for



TAIKOO
SUGAR

Also in handy 1lb. rolls



"The master is laid up with a nasty cold and madam is confined to her room with la grippe..."

• BY THE WAY • by Beachcomber

THE confident assertion that there will be trips to Jupiter by the year 2052 was accompanied by some reassuring news about interplanetary hygiene.

The chairman of the British Interplanetary Society (sic) "foreshadowed" earth colonies wrapped in cellophane, floating in the rarified atmosphere of Mars. "Thus each colony will keep its fresh air, like a railway sandwich," Dr. Strabismus (Whom God Preserves) of Urethric long ago explained the idea of a kind of atmospheric leopards, with a rocket propelling rocket-colonies ahead of it. Each rocket is a land in space, is tethered in the upper air by magnetism, and the spacecraft jumps over it and goes on its merry way.

What it all means

ACCORDING to Strabismus, Jupiter's hump is a negative result of solar radiation, as when atmospheric absorption reaches the equatorial zone of the planet during a maximum period of rotation the albedo (at 0.44) reflects a mean density on the outer edge of a test 0.71, in plain language this means that the zero meridian varies with the vapour-drift from the surface, as in the thermostatic water-cells of the nebulae of a smaller planet. More one cannot safely say, but no wonder people want to go there.

My bowler will be narrower

MONSIEUR FATH has spoken, and women's hats are to be tiny, covering one ear and exposing the other, so that all you have to do to speak to a girl is to run round behind her and come up on the side of the exposed ear; unless, in her saucy way, she tilts the hat over the other ear, while you are in transit, to tease you. Then round you run again, and it is a question of who first shows the tedious game for wet days. "Suits will be as plain as to be almost sad." With them, I suppose, will go the sad look, corners of the mouth drawn down, melancholy eyes, aulky nostrils. How frightfully unexciting I mean. Another fashion house table for a round-looking head. Will not the tiny hat slip off this sleek billiard-ball? That ought to make somebody look a foolhead.

YOUR BIRTHDAY... by STELLA

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3

BORN today, you have one of those well-rounded personalities which can dole out several things at once and still make all of them a real success. There are some people who can take advantage of their versatility and you appear to be one of them. You have considerable self-confidence and an honest pride in your own accomplishments. When you are in a job well, you know it and want to tell the world. Pretty soon the world begins to think you're pretty good, too, and that is a long way up on the road to success. You don't expect life to be easy and you are willing to work hard. But you do want the rewards for your work to be commensurate. It is likely that you will make a comfortable fortune during your lifetime.

You have an alert and keen mind that comes up with original ideas. Literature, philosophy, history and politics are but a few of the fields in which you might court success. You know how to make friends and influence people without appearing to make much of an effort. It is likely that this capacity for attracting important and influential people will hasten your material success. Your affections are deep but you are not the type to show them openly.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4

LIBRA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—A fine day for indulging some new, long term plan. Decide now what you want and go about getting it.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24-Nov. 22)—Love and romance well favoured. Might be attending a wedding—yours, or someone else's.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 23-Dec. 22)—Be hospitable to those who are new in your neighbourhood. A lasting friendship may ensue.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 23-Jan. 20)—Friendliness can be used to combine social and business aspects advantageously right now.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21-Feb. 19)—Show your loyalty by defending a friend who is being criticised by someone needlessly.

PISCES (Feb. 20-Mar. 20)—A fine day for shopping. You should be able to find exactly what you want today, if you hunt.

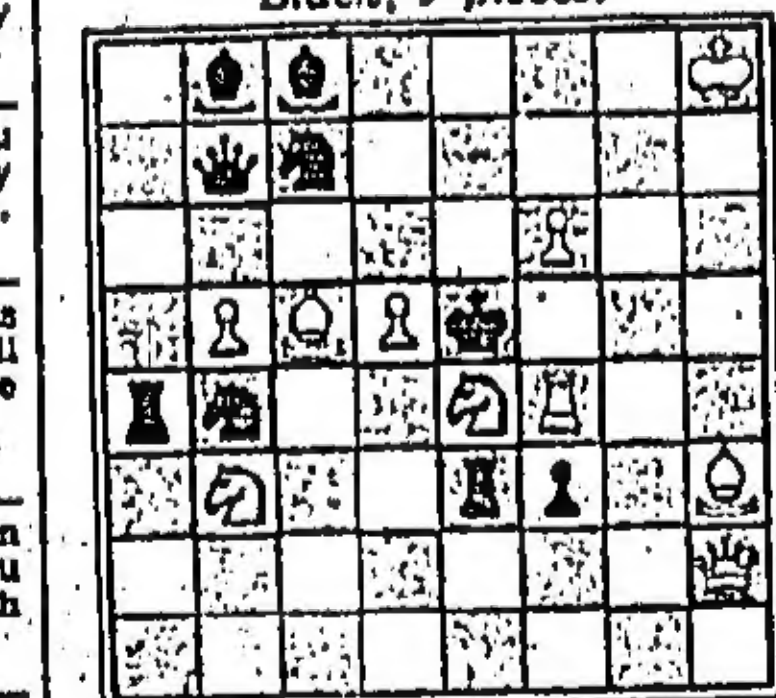
ARIES (Mar. 21-Apr. 20)—Take a look at your investments and make sure you are well protected against any possible future setbacks.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Things may go more slowly than you might wish today, but if you keep plugging, you will accomplish a lot.

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Think things over carefully. You may find that an inspiration is well worth developing right away.

CHESS PROBLEM

By H. L. MUSANTE
Black, 9 pieces.



White, 10 pieces.
White to play: mate in two.

Solution to yesterday's problem:

1. R-B6 1... B-B7, Q7; 2. B-B2; 3. R-KK6 or elsewhere; 4. R-KK6.

DUMB-BELLS



What is the name of the farmer?

(Solution on Page 10)

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

Principle Helps Get No-Trump Contract

NORTH (D)		12	
♥K			
♥107			
♥AKQ55			
♣QJ1083			
WEST		EAST	
♠108742		♠9853	
♥KQ42		♥93	
♣J8		♣Q103	
♦A4		♦K762	
SOUTH			
♠AQJ			
♥AJ865			
♥742			
♦95			
Neither side vul.			
North	East	South	West
1♠	Pass	1♥	Pass
2♥	Pass	2N.T.	Pass
3♣	Pass	3N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Opening lead—♠4			

By OSWALD JACOBY

ONE of the perennial problems of the bridge player is to decide which suit to go after in a no-trump contract. Each hand has a way of presenting a unique problem, but it is nevertheless possible to work out some general principles that apply in most cases.

One such principle is that it usually pays to go after a suit in which the opponents hold the top cards. Observation of this principle helped Mrs. Lewis Fremont win a tournament recently at the Regency Club in New York.

West opened the four of spades, and Mrs. Fremont won in her own hand with the ace. Many players in the tournament got the same opening lead and then proceeded to set up the diamonds. Mrs. Fremont, however, very properly went after the clubs.

East won with the king of clubs and returned a spade, declarer winning with the queen. Another club forced out the ace, and declarer still had a spade stopper to assure control of the hand. It was then easy to cash three clubs, two top diamonds, a heart, and three spades.

Those who went after the diamonds usually found themselves entering the score in the minus column. They developed four diamond tricks, which was the best that they could hope for. They also had three spades and one heart, but now they didn't have time to bring in a sixth trick in either hearts or clubs.

At most tables, for example, South was the opening lead with the ace of spades and ducked a diamond. The made runner was taken by the queen, but now they didn't have time to bring in a sixth trick in either hearts or clubs.

Declarer then tried a heart finesse, losing to West's queen. The play then varied at the different tables, but in each case, declarer wound up losing a diamond, two clubs and two hearts.

CARD SENSE

Q—The bidding has been:

East	South	West	North
1 Diamond	Double	Redbl	1 Spade
Pass			

You, South, hold: Spades J-7-3-2, Hearts A-K, Diamonds 4, Clubs A-K. What do you do?

A—Bid four spades. With any sort of free bid your partner should be able to hold the loss to a diamond, a heart, and a club. If you bid a diamond and two spades, it would be foolish to bid the hearts when you have a good chance to sit but not sure of a good heart fit.

TODAY'S QUESTION

The bidding is the same as in the question just answered. You, South, hold: Spades J-7-3, Hearts A-K, Diamonds 4, Clubs A-K. What do you do?

Answer Tomorrow

CROSSWORD

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Across

- Chore I get from the flower. (6)
- To talk like a woman. (5)
- Run place to get bread. (5)
- The doo lady has it. (4)
- Trains go up and down it. (7)
- A rooster may be. (6)
- Wander around over there. (4)
- The worker has it. (4)
- Precious down to her box. (4)
- Movable shelter. (4)
- Stripped from birth for camouflaged. (6)
- Doesn't say where it will nest. (4)
- Half of 15. (3)
- Emperor of yesteryear. (4)
- Preceding favour would ingratiate. (5)

Down

- Olives. (8)
- Two vehicles in one or many. (7)
- In the verminous. (9)
- Weakens. (6)
- Macadam, perhaps? (8)
- Never more to be said. (5)
- Sort of black to 15. (6)
- Boat of 15. (10)
- Under the table. (6)
- Understanding of a 7. (5)

Solution of yesterday's puzzle.—Across: 1. Chores. 2. Womanly. 3. Run. 4. Doo. 5. Up and down. 6. Rooster. 7. Wander. 8. Worker. 9. Precious. 10. Stripped. 11. Camouflaged. 12. Nest. 13. Half. 14. Emperor. 15. Ingratiate. Down: 1. Olives. 2. Two. 3. Verminous. 4. Weakens. 5. Macadam. 6. Never. 7. Black. 8. Boat. 9. Under. 10. Understanding.

WOMANSENSE



A success in Spain—and anywhere else in the world...

LEATHER SOLES ARE COOLING FOOTWEAR

CINCINNATI, O.—"Hot foot" research done by the Tanners' Council research laboratory showed it's a good idea to have leather soles on your shoes when the temperature soars above 80 degrees.

Dr. Fred O'Flaherty of the laboratory on the University of Cincinnati campus, said sidewalk temperatures on a hot steamy day are about the same as a hotplate at about 125 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

Temperatures of leather-soled shoes were compared with shoes soled with leather substitutes by placing tumbler of water in each. The leather soles proved the better in insulation, Dr. O'Flaherty said.

NOT THE BARE-TOP TYPE

There is the woman with wide shoulders and slender frame whose lines seem somehow out of proportion. She should wear clothes with plenty of textured interest. Her sports clothes should be striking instead of the tailored type. Tweeds with plenty of colour contrast will break up the tall, thin silhouette, give the figure more character. She's the girl whose appearance is enhanced when she floats about with a full, bouffant skirt. Her shoulders should be covered. She is not the bare-top type. The more fabric fullness at the hips, the better.

Norma Shearer, Bette Davis, Lucille Ball and Jennifer Jones are examples to follow. They know precisely what kind of clothes will give them flair. When you see these stars on the screen, give them a keen survey. You may pick up ideas that you can apply to your own sartorial problems.

If the balance in the cheque book happens to be in a state of shrinkage, and you feel that you can't add any new frocks to your wardrobe at the present time, go in for perfect grooming and dainty accessories—sheer nylons of pleasing colour, shoes that are not too decorative since the plainer ones are smarter for everyday wear, a few gay scarves, nifty handbag.

As for grooming, watch those white gloves—a bit of soil and the picture that is YOU is all wrong. Don't postpone the shampoo date. Find a hairdresser who will give you a new hairdo.

THE FANDANGO CAPE

Smart . . . Sensible and
Stunningly new . . .

SPAIN sends us this brilliantly simple cape-coat—designed by Rodriguez, one of the group of Spanish fashion designers competing with Paris, London, and Rome for those American buyers always on the track of new ideas to boost sales.

It is simple: just a circle cut out of a yard of double-width tweed bordered with fringe (it also looks lovely made in velvet, smart in taffeta or plain woolen fabric—but the fringe is essential to give that Spanish touch), a hole for the head outlined with a stand-up collar band. There are two smaller holes into which are set the short sleeves. Anyone can make it—but it takes a clever woman to wear it.

★ ★ ★

Here we show you how the smart women in Madrid, Paris, and New York appear in the Fandango Cape.

1. As a cape-coat to keep the shoulders warm and incidentally to minimize the waist and hips.
2. With the front thrown up over the forehead to form an attractive cowl headress to keep your hair tidy.
3. Slipped back and you have an attractive shawl cape—becoming to every woman.

—(London Express Service.)

A Compromise



By VERA WINSTON

BLACK and white checked gingham is a good fabric for a wearable town dress. It is right for general daywear, and a nice compromise between the too casual and the dressy. White pique in zig zag points adds a pretty note, at all the edges. The frock has white pearl buttons and a fully gathered skirt. It is at its best when worn over a crinoline.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Everybody's Writing Poetry

—It's Just the Kind of a Day for It, It Seems!

By MAX TRELL

KNARF, the shadow-boy with the turned-about name, was walking down the road all by himself. It was a beautiful day. "Just the kind of a day for writing poetry," Knarf was saying to himself, when all of a sudden he ran into his friend Willy Toad.

Willy was sitting on a large pebble, writing something in a notebook which he kept on top of a mushroom-deak.

"What are you doing, Willy?"

"Like to hear it?"

Writing a poem," replied Willy. "Would you like to hear it?"

Knarf said he would. This was Willy's poem:

I have a canary
It lives in a cage,
I don't know its name
And I don't know its age.

It walks with its feet
And flies with its wings,
But mostly it stands
On a perch and it sings.

"This is just the day for writing poetry, isn't it?" said Knarf.

"It certainly is," said Willy.

Owl Was Scribbling

Then Knarf walked on and, try-and-by, he met Mr Owl with his eye-glasses on. To Knarf's surprise, Owl was scribbling something in a little notebook.

"Writing a poem?" Knarf called out.

"Rrrm." How did you guess it?

"It's just the day for writing poetry," Owl. Can I hear your poem?"

This is the poem Owl read down to Knarf from the branch of a tree:

An eye is for winking.
A mouth is for drinking.
A little further on, Knarf met Blinkie Mole, wearing his overalls and digging a new room for his house. Just as Knarf came up, however, Blinkie took a stub of a pencil out of his pocket, wet the end of it and started writing quickly on an old piece of paper.

"Ah, hello there," Knarf said to Blinkie. "I bet I know what you're doing. You're writing poetry."

Looked Astonished

Blinkie looked astonished. "That's right," he said. "It's just the day for writing poetry," said Knarf. "Will you read me your poem?"

This was Blinkie's poem:

It's not very big,
But you'd be surprised
At the hole it can dig!

Knarf complimented Blinkie on his fine poem, then walked on. The next one he met was Squire Squirrel, sitting on his tail and leaning a sheet of paper against the trunk of the oak tree.

"Writing poetry, Squire?" Knarf said.

"Yes," said Squire, "want to hear it?"



Owl read a poem down to Knarf from the branch of a tree.

This is the poem that Squire Squirrel read to Knarf.

Uncle Fox he lost his specs
And couldn't see without them.

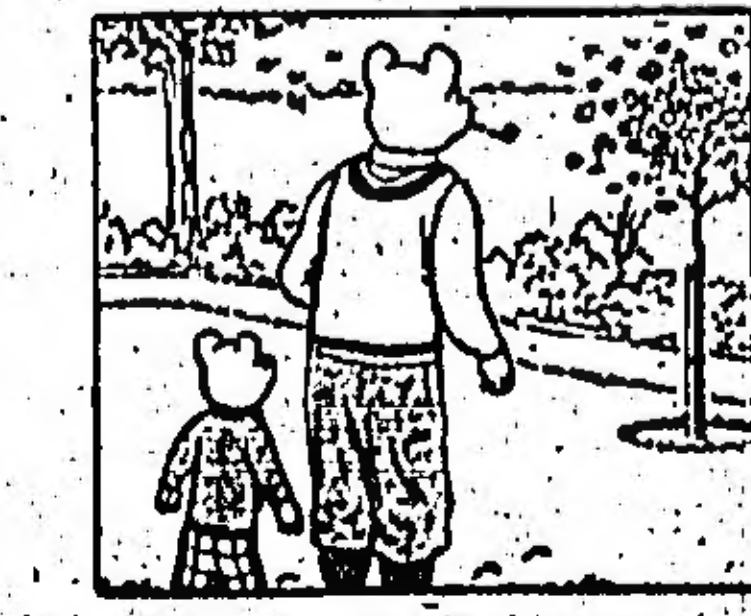
Until he ran into a tree—
Then he saw stars without them!

Knarf walked slowly back home. "Yew," he said to himself, "it's really a wonderful day for writing poetry. Maybe I ought to write a poem, too." And he went straightaway to his room, got out a pad and pencil and wrote a poem.

This was the poem that Knarf wrote:

A poem is a funny thing,
Now this is what you do:
You write a line and make a rhyme,
And then, like me, you're through!

Rupert and the Butterflies—20



Rupert and his Daddy have not long to wait. In a very few minutes the first butterflies arrive, these more and more flock to the rose tree until it is nearly hidden. "My word! It's wonderful!" exclaims Mr. Bear as he returns.



to his digging. "It works exactly as you said it would, just look, they are coming in clouds. And there are flies and mosquitoes and wasps, too! We'd better get out of their way for a bit. Come, let's go indoors and have some tea!"

NO. 14 Rupert in the Tree Tops

FAMILY BUDGETS RUN BY WOMEN MAKE ENDS MEET

CHICAGO—Men are living on budgets drawn up by women, and hiding it, says Mrs. Lorraine Blair, founder of the Women's Finance Forum.

She believes her forum, an educational institution organized 17 years ago, has taught women the value of a dollar.

"Ninety-seven out of 100 women have taken over the family's money management," is according to Mrs. Blair. "They showed an uncanny aptitude for making both ends meet on paper and in actual practice."

Women, more forced to take over, she said, because of rising costs and higher taxes. More wives started to work to maintain the accepted standard of comfort.

Women Helped

Mrs. Blair decided they needed help. With her banking, insurance and investment background she began to "amateur up" the women.

In her forum, opening again this autumn, women learn to read a financial page and something about real estate, mutual funds, stocks, insurance and investment.

Men Approve, Too

Men apparently think highly of the forum.

Mrs. Blair advanced class is the only group of women ever permitted to hold a practical session on the floor of the Chicago Stock Exchange, the Board of Trade, Mercantile Exchange and in banks.

Her students learn how to invest by actually buying stock after exhaustive surveys made in class.

"We haven't lost a dollar yet," Mrs. Blair boasted.

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"PAKHOT"	Bangkok	8 a.m. 10th Oct.	
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 11th Oct.	
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	8 a.m. 12th Oct.	
"SOOCHOW"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	10 a.m. 14th Oct.	
"SZECHUEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 16th Oct.	
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 18th Oct.	
"YUNNAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m. 19th Oct.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 17th Oct.	
"TOYANG"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	8 a.m. 21st Oct.	
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m. 25th Oct.	
"FOOCHOW"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Maccassar	8 a.m. 26th Oct.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 6th Oct.	
"FENGTIEN"	Kobe	6th Oct.	
"PAKHOT"	Kobe	7 a.m. 7th Oct.	
"SOOCHOW"	Bangkok	9/10th Oct.	
"FUKIEN"	Bintan	10th Oct.	
"HUPEH"	Tientsin	11th Oct.	
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"CHANGTE"	Kure & Kobe	6 a.m. 5th Oct.	
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"ANKING"	Sydney & Melbourne	8th Oct.	
"TAIYUAN"	Kure, Kobe, Yokohama, Nagoya & Yokohama	18th Oct.	

ARRIVALS FROM			
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	In Port	
"ANKING"	Kobe	7 a.m. 7th Oct.	
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SCHEDULED SAILINGS FROM EUROPE			
Sails			
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"ANTIOCHUS"	do	31st Oct.	
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	10th Nov.	
"PATROCLOS"	do	17th Nov.	
"ANCHISES"	do	23rd Nov.	
"CLYTEUS"	do	30th Nov.	

SCHEDULED SAILINGS FROM EUROPE			
Sails			
"BELLEROPHON"	Liverpool	10th Oct.	
"FELEUS"	do	18th Oct.	
"ALCINOUS"	do	24th Oct.	
"ANTIOCHUS"	do	31st Oct.	
"AUTOLYCUS"	do	10th Nov.	
"PATROCLOS"	do	17th Nov.	
"ANCHISES"	do	23rd Nov.	
"CLYTEUS"	do	30th Nov.	

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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is being discharged into the Hong-
kong & Wharves Wharf & Godown
Co's godowns, where it will be at
Consignees risk and subject to the
Wharf's terms and conditions of
storage, and where delivery may be
obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left
in the Godowns for examination by
Consignees and the Company's sur-
veyors, Messrs. Carnichael and
Clarke, at 10 a.m. 6th October, 1952.
To comply with the General Bonded
Warehouse Regulations Consignees
must have a Revenue Officer in at-
tendance when damaged dutiable
goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after
the goods have left the steamer's
godowns, and all goods remaining
undelivered after the 7th October,
1952, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must
be presented to the undersigned on
or before the 21st October, 1952, or
they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
(CHINA) LTD.
Agents,
Hsin Lin Steamers, Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1952.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "AGAMEMNON"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard &
Douglas at Holt's Wharf, from
10 a.m. on October 6, 1952, and con-
signees are requested to have their
representatives present during the survey.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "ATREUS"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between
10 a.m. and noon on October 4 and
5, 1952, and consignees are requested
to have their representatives present
during the survey.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m/v "ATREUS"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will
be surveyed at Holt's Wharf between
10 a.m. and noon on October 4 and
5, 1952, and consignees are requested
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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5, 1952, and consignees are requested
to have their representatives present
during the survey.

London's Students Are To Study Atomic Energy

London, Oct. 2.
Nuclear engineering will form part of the
under-graduate training at London University
when the new term begins this month.
It will be introduced into the one-year course
at Queen Mary College, Mile End Road.

This will be the first time
that nuclear engineering has
been included in the training
for the B.Sc. degree.
The students taking the
course will carry out their ex-
periments in a laboratory just
completed at the college.
"In order to make this sub-
ject a live one, it will be
necessary to have research
work in nuclear physics going
on simultaneously with the
training of the students," Mr.
Kenneth Mansfield, a lecturer
attached to the department,
said.

"ATOMIC ARTILLERY"
The new laboratory, known
as the nuclear particles labora-
tory, took two years to build.
It has in it an electrostatic
generator which may eventu-
ally be used as 'atomic artillery'
for shooting atomic particles
down an accelerator tube.
"We shall be studying here
the problem of accelerator
machines which are used in
nuclear physics, and at the
same time, we shall be study-
ing also the industrial applica-
tions of radio isotopes."
Quite a large number of
students have enrolled for the
new course, and when their
training is completed, it is
hoped that they will be able
to apply their knowledge of
these new techniques in indus-
try and in the Government
service.

RAF PILOTS ARE FLYING DELTAS

Farnborough, Oct. 2.
Royal Air Force jet pilots are
already gaining valuable ex-
perience flying delta-wing air-
craft, states the Society of British
Aircraft Constructors.
Most are full-time RAF test
pilots, who test prototype air-
craft for the Air Ministry. They
will form the nucleus which will
train RAF instructors—Reuter.

TV FILMS MAY EARN DOLLARS

London, Oct. 2.
A breakdown in negotiations
between the Canadian Broad-
casting Corporation and the
American TV chains over the
supply of films for Canada's
new TV system gives Britain
her biggest chance to break in-
to a big dollar market.

Canada is a member of the
Commonwealth Broadcasting
Conference and will be given
every help by the BBC. Tele-
films made by the TV film
unit and seen over here will
be flown to Canada.

AMERICA NEXT?

But this will only be the
start. The way is open for the
BBC to make and sell its own
films to Canada and later to
the United States and any
other country with a TV sys-
tem.

The BBC estimates that the
net loss would be about
£200,000 over the three years.
But the result would be to
open up a market whose value
might run into millions of dol-
lars.

P&O B.I. E&A COMPANIES

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE			
Outwards	Leaves London	Due Hongkong	
"CARTHAGE"	18th September	20th October	
"CORFU"	10th October	17th November	
"CHUSAN"	31st October	28th November	

FREIGHT SERVICE

Outwards	From U.K.	For Japan
"SINGAPORE"	10th October	Singapore
Homewards	Leading	For Singapore
"BURAT"	7th October	Penang, Port Swettenham, Penang, Colombo, Aden, Port Said, Genoa, Casablanca, Havre, London, Hamburg, Antwerp & Rotterdam

BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

"SANGOLA"	due 5th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 7th Oct.	for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta
"WARORA"	due 7th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 9th Oct.	for Singapore & Chittagong
"SIRDIANA"	due 9th Oct.	from Calcutta, Rangoon, Penang & Singapore
	sails 10th Oct.	for Japan

P. & O. B. I. JOINT SERVICE

"ORMARA"	due 12th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 14th Oct.	for Singapore, Colombo, Rangoon, Karachi & Persian Gulf
"ORDIA"	due 14th Oct.	from Persian Gulf, Karachi, Colombo, & Sirdia
	sails 16th Oct.	for Japan
"OLINDA"	due 18th Oct.	from Bombay & Singapore
	sails 20th Oct.	for Japan

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN S.S. CO., LTD.

"NANKIN"	due 5th Oct.	from Japan
	sails 6th Oct.	for Sandakan, Borneo, Tarakan, Pt. Moresby, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide

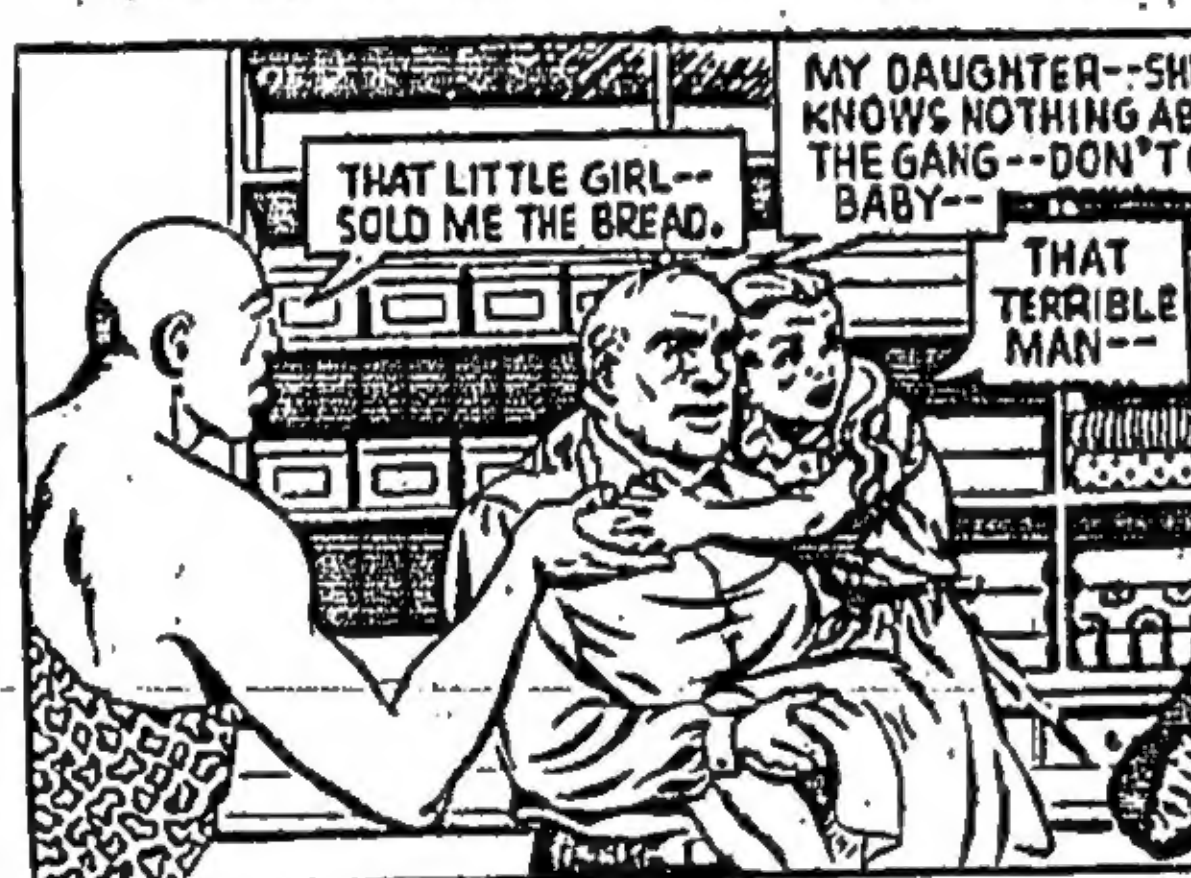
"EASTERN"

In Port
loads 26th Oct.

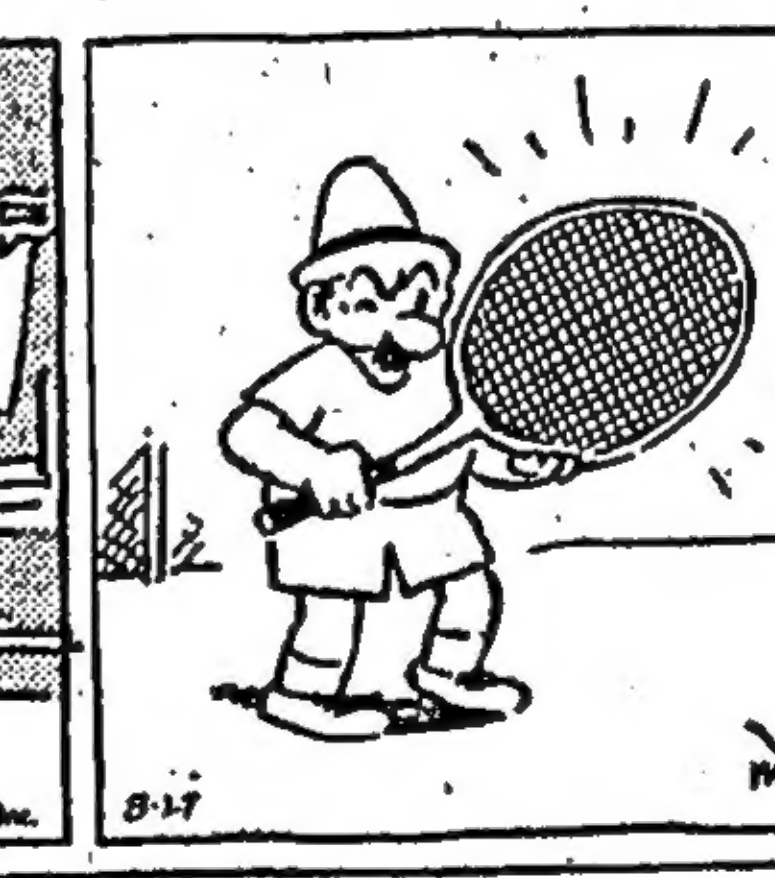
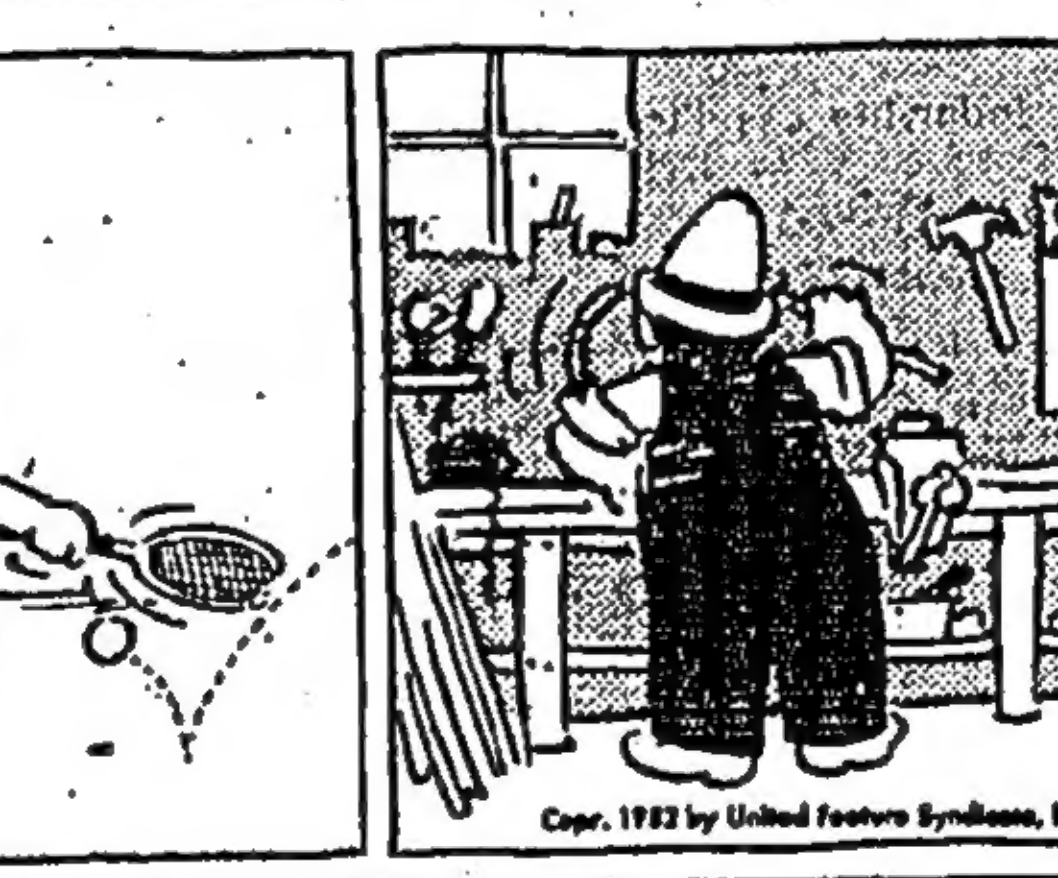
All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or
off the route & the route & sailing are subject
to change or amendment with or without notice.

For full particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
OF HONG KONG LTD.
Telephone Nos. 27721-4.

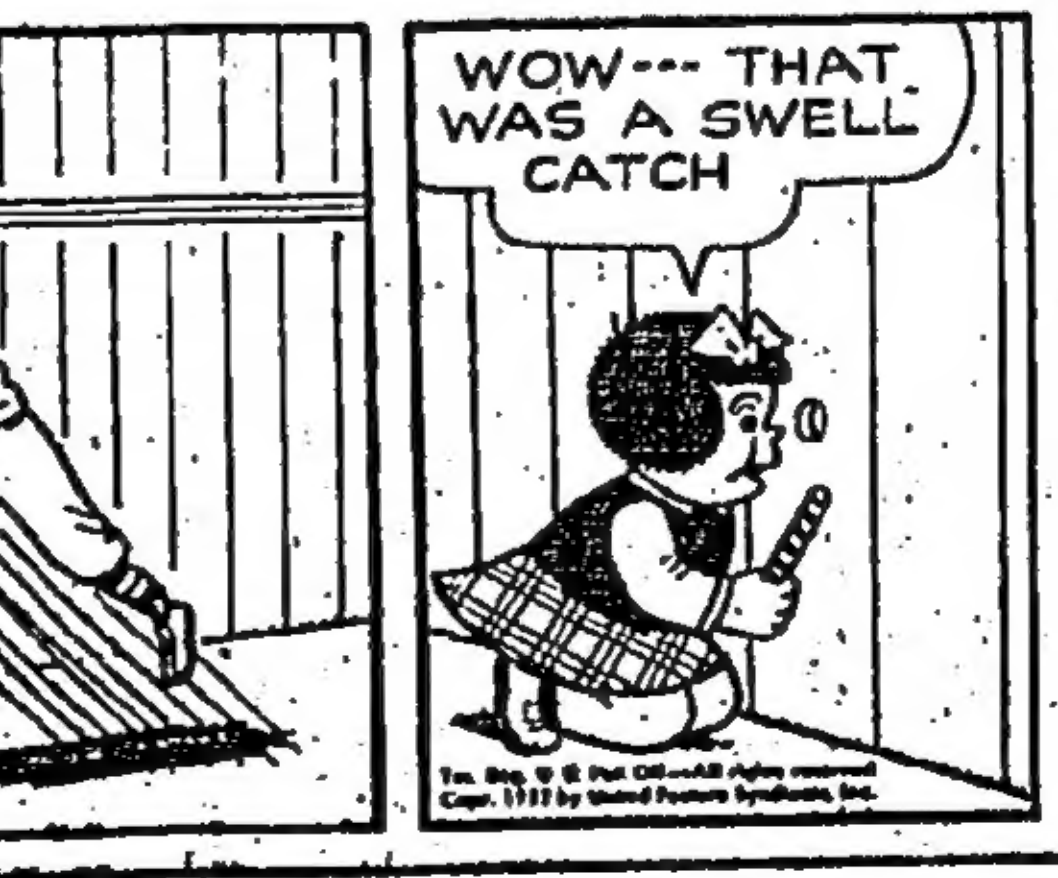
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



FERD'NAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



Royal Navy Took Honours After All

Vancouver, Oct. 2.
The British cruiser, Sheffield
arrived here on a training
cruise.

A Royal Marine band and a
detachment of men left the
ship to march in a five-mile
parade. A U.S. army party
marched in the parade, too.
They were announced as lead-
ing.

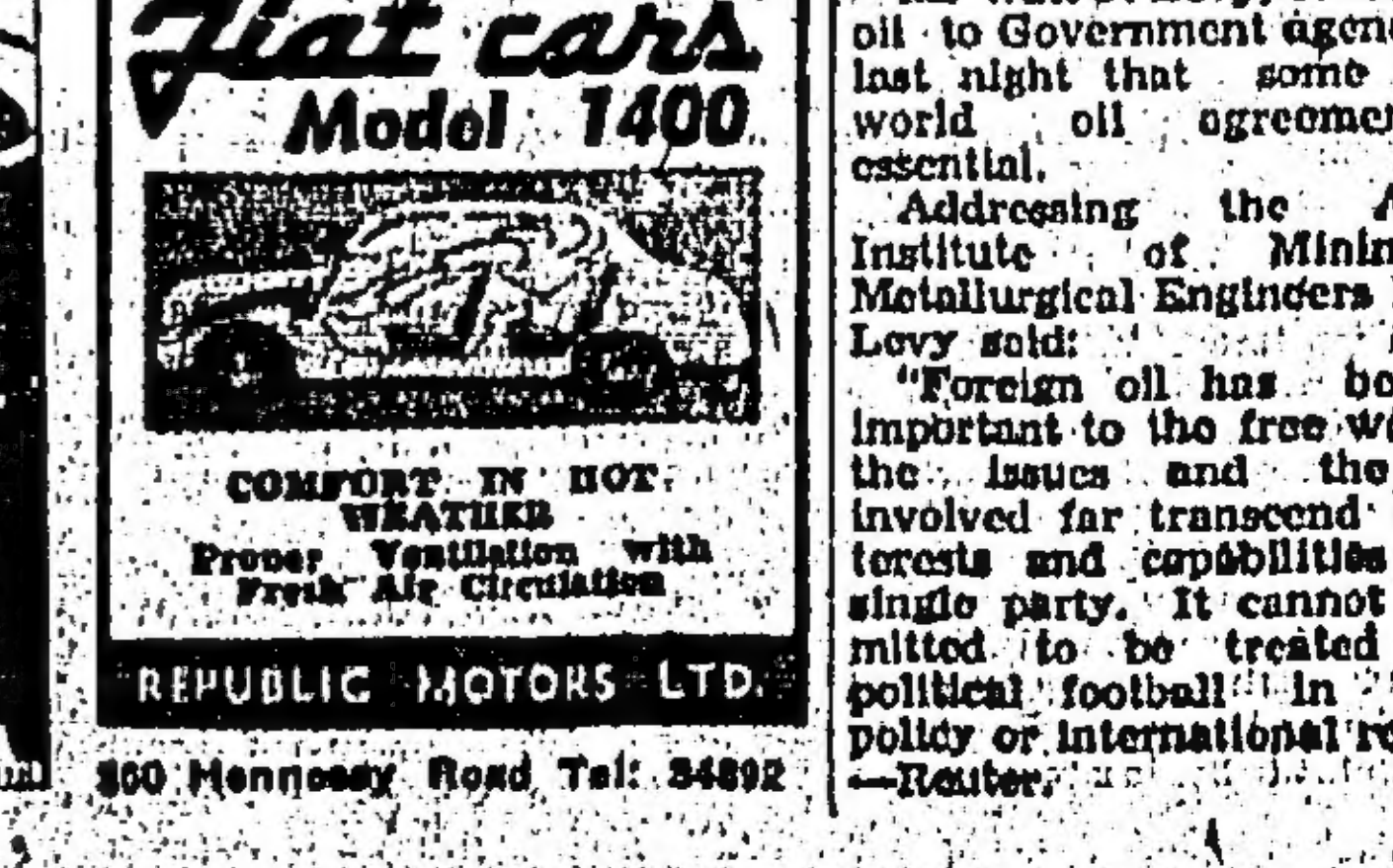
Came the parade. The Navy
evened things up. A display of
checkboard marching drew
the biggest applause of the
parade and the top mention in
all newspapers.

Oil Agreement Essential

Houston, Texas, Oct. 2.
Mr. Walt J. Levy, consultant on
oil to Government agencies, said
last night that some kind of
world oil agreement was
essential.

Addressing the American
Institute of Mining and
Metallurgical Engineers here, Mr.
Levy said:
"Foreign oil has become so
important to the free world that
the issues and the stakes
involved far transcend the in-
terests and capabilities of any
single party. It cannot be per-
mitted to be treated like a
political football in 'national
policy or international relations.'"
—Reuter.

Fiat cars Model 1400



MESSAGERIES MARITIMES



Arriving	Leaving	Outward For
"SAINT MARCOUF" Oct. 20	Oct. 22	Japan
"PEI HO" Nov. 16	Nov. 19	Japan
Homeward For		
"GRENOBLE" Oct. 8	Oct. 9	N. Africa & Europe
"FALAISE" Oct. 23	Oct. 25	N. Africa & Europe
"FELIX ROUSSEL" Nov. 4	Nov. 5	Marseilles via Saigon

For passenger and freight.
For freight to Saigon, Algiers, Oran, Tangier, Casablanca, Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
Accepting cargo:
via Marseilles to all Mediterranean & West Africa Ports.
via Djibouti to Madagascar.

Subject To Change Without Notice.

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Queen's Building (gr. floor) Tel. 26651 (3 lines).

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EVERETT ORIENT LINE

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"BRADEVERETT"

Arrives Oct. 7 from Singapore.
Sails Oct. 8 for Kobe, Osaka, Nagoya & Yokohama.

"LENEVERETT"

Arrives Oct. 23 from Manila.
Sails Oct. 24 for Singapore, Penang, Rangoon & Calcutta.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STAR LINE

Fast cargo and refrigeration spaces available for Korea, Japan, China, Philippines, Indo-China, Siam, Malaya, Ceylon, West Coast Indian and Persian Gulf Ports.

FIRST CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION

M.S. "STAR BETELGEUSE"

Arrives Oct. 8 from Japan.
Sails Oct. 9 for Singapore, Port Swettenham, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, Karachi, Khartoum, Basrah & Bahrain.

M.S. "NORDSTJERNAN"

Arrives Oct. 21 from Singapore.
Sails Oct. 22 for Kobe & Yokohama.

(Accepting cargo for transhipment Kobe/Fusan and Kobe/Okinawa)

EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION S/A

Queen's Building, Telephone 31206.

Chinese Department: Telephone 28293.

Covenant On Car Re-Sale Expected To Be Abolished

London, Oct. 2.

The covenant prohibiting the re-sale of most new British cars for two years may be scrapped by the time the Motor Show opens at Earl's Court on October 22.

The distributive side of the motor trade has made strong representation to the General Council of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders that this should be done.

Their recommendation, it is understood, will be considered at a meeting. If the arguments in support of abandoning the scheme are accepted, motorists will, for the first time since the war, be able to order a car free from all restriction.

The distributors base their case on the prospect that within the next few months it may be difficult to sell even low-priced, popular cars for which there are at present long waiting lists.

Their fear stems from the possibility that in the next Budget the Government may cut the purchase tax, which now increases the basic price of all cars by 60-2/3 per cent. They believe that the prospect of a Budgetary concession may deter motorists from taking delivery.

"BRANDED" PETROL?

And it is felt that during the next few months more and more low-priced cars must be thrown on to the home market when export markets "dry up" because of import restrictions and growing competition from German, French, and Italian manufacturers.

The Government are likely to agree shortly to new requests from the oil companies that they should be allowed to produce high grades of "branded" petrol. One obstacle has been the cost in dollars, but it has now been found that this would total only about £300,000 annually.

TO IMPROVE TRADE

Singapore, Oct. 2.
The Mindoro Commercial Corporation of Manila is arranging to establish a branch in Singapore to develop trade between the Philippines and Malaya, and Malaya and Japan.

The Manila firm, which is linked to the Nippon Tekkoku Company Ltd. in Tokyo, intends running three 1,000-ton Japanese freighters on the Singapore-Tokyo route via Manila.

The Company's Vice-President, Ricardo Luterio, is at present in Singapore negotiating the purchase of large quantities of scrap iron for shipment to Japan.—Associated Press.

BUXTON COTTON TALKS

No Positive Results But Not A Failure

Competition For Markets Still Order Of The Day

Buxton, Sept. 25.

The International Cotton Textiles Industry Conference, which ended here today, has achieved no positive results. But this does not mean that it was not a success.

The usefulness of the conference was best described by Dr W. T. Kroese, chairman of the West European delegation, who denied rumours that the talks were aimed at a sharing of export markets or the limitation of production in cotton manufacturing countries.

He added: "We in our delegation, and I assume everyone of our friends, also realise very well that when we return tomorrow we must again prepare ourselves for the daily struggle against each other in the spirit of fair competition."

"We never expected anything else and we know that this struggle will be a difficult one. On the other hand, we are sure that we will compete with full knowledge of the situation and of the intentions we all have."

The British cotton industry is also aware that keen competition, particularly with Japan, will continue to be the order of the day. The British delegation surprised everybody with its forecast that U.K. exports of cotton goods would reach 1,350 million yards in 1953, especially as its exports at present are running at an annual rate of only just over 700 million yards.

Mr H. Maygarth Jackson, a member of the British Cotton Board, defended this forecast before the conference. "People in other countries sometimes criticise us for taking a cautious view of the future," he said. "I think, however, they would be making a great mistake if they concluded on this account that Britain in general, or the British cotton industry in particular, has lost the vision of an expanding future and the courage to stake its fortunes on the venture. When there comes along the real time of trial and test it is discovered that we have a good deal of fight in us."

FUTURE TRADE

An important part of the conference's work was to estimate the likely volume of world trade in cotton textiles during the next three crucial years in relation to participating countries' expected share in it. The view of the committee which considered this matter was that the volume of trade in cotton piece goods was not likely to increase in the near future. It thought that if exports in 1953 were as good as those of last year it would be a "good performance."

Estimates of the export trade they may reasonably expect to secure were tabled by all delegations as follows:

	million sq. yds.
Western Europe	1,700
India	1,000
U.S.A.	725
U.K.	1,350
Japan	1,100

Total: 5,875 million square yards which the countries concerned hope to secure between them next year compared with the committee's estimate of the total volume of world trade likely to be available, which is 5,230 million square yards (or the average for the years 1950-1952).

JAPAN'S NEEDS

The committee was therefore justified in pointing out that the expectations exceed any demand that is likely to originate in overseas markets. It also said that existing productive capacity in the exporting countries is more than adequate to meet any demands that may be placed upon it.

In addition to their estimates of the export trade, the hoped to secure, some delegations submitted supplementary estimates of the amounts they should export to maintain national economies. The Japanese, in particular, stressed the need for expanded cotton textile exports to enable Japan to import essential supplies of raw materials and foodstuffs to feed their growing population.

To enable Japan to attain economic self-support it was said to be "absolutely necessary" for the Japanese cotton industry to export 1,400 million yards next year, 1,500 million yards in 1954, and 1,600 million yards in 1955.

The American delegation said their estimates had been calculated at 725 million yards for 1953, 800 million yards for 1954 and 900 million yards for 1955. But it is thought here that the American belief that this expansion of exports would be attainable through a gradual relaxation of exchange restrictions is rather on the optimistic side.

BRITISH ARGUMENT

The supplementary estimate tabled by the Western Europeans was 2,000 million yards annually. They considered this quantity was justified, having regard to their general economic position and to the fact that up to last year

a large part of their production went to filling the pipeline at home.

The British delegation justified their optimistic forecast on the grounds that the British industry was "concentrated" during the war, exports had been diverted away from traditional markets at the request of the Government, and supplies were increased to the home market after the ending of clothes rationing to combat inflation.

The British cotton leaders pointed out that while the volume of international trade in cotton goods is contracting, British Commonwealth markets are expanding.

The conference also approved the recommendation of its greatest committee possible, and possible expansion of world trade in cotton goods.

REDUCING COSTS

The most obvious way of expanding world trade is by promoting an increase in the consumption of cotton goods all over the world. This, the committee felt, could be done by various means, including the development of new industrial uses for cotton and the adoption of more up-to-date promotion methods.

But it also stressed that a large part of the present problem was the high cost of cotton textiles. All manufacturing costs must be reduced "to the greatest extent possible" and because raw cotton represents such an important element of cost, "every effort should be made to stabilise cotton prices at levels fair both to producers and consumers."

It was, however, in its recommendations regarding the true development of backward areas as the first necessary step towards increasing purchasing power in potential markets for cotton goods that this committee made its greatest contribution to the work of the conference.

OUTSIDE AID

It acknowledged that before any development schemes could be carried out an adequate supply of capital and technical assistance would have to be forthcoming. This called for outside assistance, particularly from international agencies.

But it was recognised that the achievement of these aims were at present impeded by political, economic and financial conditions. Every effort should therefore be made throughout the world to remove these obstacles. Useful though the conference has been as an exercise in mutual co-operation between a number of business rivals, its main achievement undoubtedly lies in its advocacy of an expansionist outlook.

Consumers all over the world—and perhaps particularly in the British Colonies—will be glad to know that it has not taken any step that will restrict their freedom of choice.—London Express Service.

New York To List Japan Shares

New York, Oct. 2.

The New York Curb Exchange may have 5.5 million shares of five leading Japanese corporations listed by next April, Thomas A. Boylan, an Exchange specialist, said. Mr. Boylan, who recently returned from a four-month visit to Japan, said recent changes in Japan's laws will make the listings possible and provide repatriation of capital. Only one other change is needed, he said—to make stock rights and warrants transferable. And this, he said, has been promised shortly.

He named the five companies as Canon Camera Co. Ltd., Toyo (Oriental) Rayon Co. Ltd., the Kobe Steel Works, Ltd., the Kawasaki Iron Works, Ltd., and the Kawasaki Electric Distribution Co. Ltd. Mr. Boylan also said he has been authorised to negotiate in the United States on the terms of a \$50,000,000 loan to the city of Kobe. The money would be used for harbour extensions and improvements.—Associated Press.

Bids For Tariff Increase

Importers' Demands Mostly Failure

New York, Oct. 2.

Petitions for higher tariffs on imports have reached a post-war high, but the Government's score stands at 6-2 against them.

A total of 25 applications for increased protection have been filed, each charging that imports were seriously endangering domestic production. The Tariff Commission has acted on nine applications since the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 was adopted 15 months ago. In four cases, relating to motorcycles, blue mold cheese, spring clothes pins and ground fish fillets, the commission declined to make any recommendation to the President for modification of the existing tariff.

In four other instances, the Commission sent the President recommendations for higher duties. President Truman increased tariffs on two of them: hatters' fur and furs—but he refused to follow the recommendations on Swiss watches and Italian garlic. This made the score: Six rejections of higher duties and two acceptances.

In another case, concerning wood screws, an application was dismissed, but the Commission now has under investigation a second application.

NOT A THREAT

In the latest case dismissed, that of ground fish fillets, the Commission ruled that the fillets "are not being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to the domestic industry."

The petition was filed by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association of Boston. Additional applications for higher tariffs under the escape clause pending before the Commission include: Bicycles and parts, glass cherries, bonito in oil, tuna and bonito in brine, briar pipes, certain table and kitchen chinaware, estragonic substances, paris white, woodwind instruments and parts, hard fibre cordage and twine, certain low-priced kitchenware, frozen tuna, almonds and edible tree nuts, screen-printed silk scarves, cotton carding machinery and parts, and wool.—Associated Press.

TO PRODUCE RADAR SETS

New York, Oct. 2.

An Italian firm has signed a contract with an American company and the United States Navy to produce radar in Italy, Raytheon Manufacturing Co., the American firm, said.

The Italian firm, Microlambda, a subsidiary of the Finmeccanica Organisation, one of Italy's largest manufacturing concerns, will be assisted by Raytheon in making the equipment under the NATO offshore procurement programme.

To the extent feasible, it was added, Microlambda will procure parts and materials from NATO countries.—Associated Press.

Shipments Of Chrome Up

New York, Oct. 2.

The Benguet Consolidated Mining Company of the Philippines reports a sharp rise in chrome shipments.

The Company's President and General Manager, John Hausermann, said shipments have risen from a monthly average of 17,428 tons in 1950, to 47,500 tons in August. Installation of a conveyor belt system, which was completed in June, has greatly increased output.—Associated Press.

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

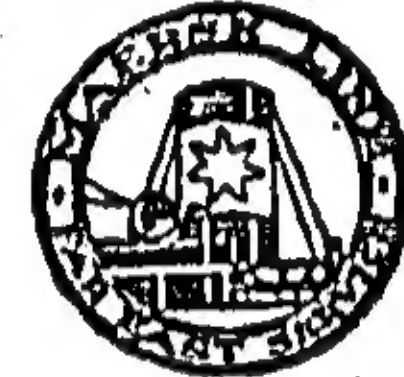
SAILINGS	To
"TJIBANZIE" Oct. 8	Batavia, Surabaya, Semarang, Djakarta, Belawan, Deli, Singapore, E. & S. Africa
"STRAAT MALAKKA" Oct. 9	Manila, P.I. Ports, Djakarta, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America
"TEGELBERG" Oct. 11	Japan
"TJIBODAS" Oct. 11	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIBADANE" Oct. 15	Japan
"TJILUWAH" Oct. 15	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"VAN HEUTZ" Oct. 20	Japan
"STRAAT MALAKKA" Oct. 21	Japan
"TJIBADANE" Oct. 22	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"MAETTUYSKER" Oct. 23	Singapore, Djakarta & Fremantle
"RUY" Nov. 1	Japan
"TJIBANZIE" Nov. 2	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIBADANE" Nov. 9	Japan
"TJIBODAS" Nov. 9	Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa, & S. America
"TJIBONDO" Nov. 9	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"STRAAT MALAKKA" Nov. 10	Manila, Singapore & S. Africa
"TJILUWAH" Nov. 14	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TEGELBERG" Nov. 20	Japan
"VAN HEUTZ" Nov. 22	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIBADANE" Dec. 1	Japan
"TJIBODAS" Dec. 2	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIBADANE" Dec. 9	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TEGELBERG" Dec. 9	Manila, Singapore, Mauritius, S. Africa & S. America
"TJIBADANE" Dec. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TJIBODAS" Dec. 23	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"BOISSEvain" Dec. 30	Japan
"TJIBANZIE" Jan. 2	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar

ARRIVALS From

SAILINGS	From
"TJILUWAH" Oct. 8	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"STRAAT MALAKKA" Oct. 9	Japan
"TEGELBERG" Oct. 9	S. America, S. Africa, Mauritius, Singapore, Djakarta & Manila
"TJIBADANE" Oct. 13	Djakarta, Palembang, Belawan, Deli & Singapore

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M.S. "ANNA MAERSK" Oct. 16
M.S. "LEXA MAERSK" Nov. 2

ARRIVALS FROM U.S.A.

M.S. "LAURA MAERSK" Oct. 18
M.S. "LEISE MAERSK" Nov. 1
M.S. "GRETE MAERSK" Nov. 20

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Purchase Tax On Pianos And Cut Glass Down

London, Oct. 2.

Purchase tax on a number of goods, including pianos, cut glass ware and leather articles, is to be reduced.

This has been announced by the Treasury. The Order giving effect to the reduction is already in force.

Details of the cuts are:
From 66 2/3 to 33 1/3 per cent.—Pianos and similar keyboard instruments. Piano accordions and similar instruments remain at 66 2/3 per cent and organs are still exempt.
From 100 to 66 2/3 per cent.—Cut glass ware, leather, hide or skin trunks, suitcases, bags, attache cases, wallets and purses. Exempted.—Clothes lockers made of metal and hardwood of a kind used in cloakrooms; nylon pot—scourers, kitchen—scale weights, walking sticks and canes made of wood.

The industry would be at a standstill by then. Most of its craftsmen, he said, would have gone to other trades. There was disappointment that cut glass had not been exempted as are other decorated articles, such as cups and plates.

Indonesian Rice Plan

New York, Oct. 2.

Indonesia has launched a \$50,000,000 programme designed to make the new Republic "completely self-sufficient" in its basic food—rice—the country's information office in New York reported.

"Within five years," a statement said, "Indonesian rice production will be sufficient to eliminate the country's present high imports."

Last year, Indonesia had to import more than 400,000 metric tons of rice. This year the figure is expected to reach 600,000 tons. Exports from France and the United States now are in Indonesia to assist with the project, the information office said. When completed, the programme is expected to provide about 800,000 tons of additional rice annually.—Associated Press.

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Marine, Stationary & Auxiliary
Marine, Diesel Engines.

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R.K. & Shanghai Bank Bldg. Tel. 27789

CHINA MAIL

Established 1945

Page 10

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1952.

The family's

favourite refresher

WATSON'S



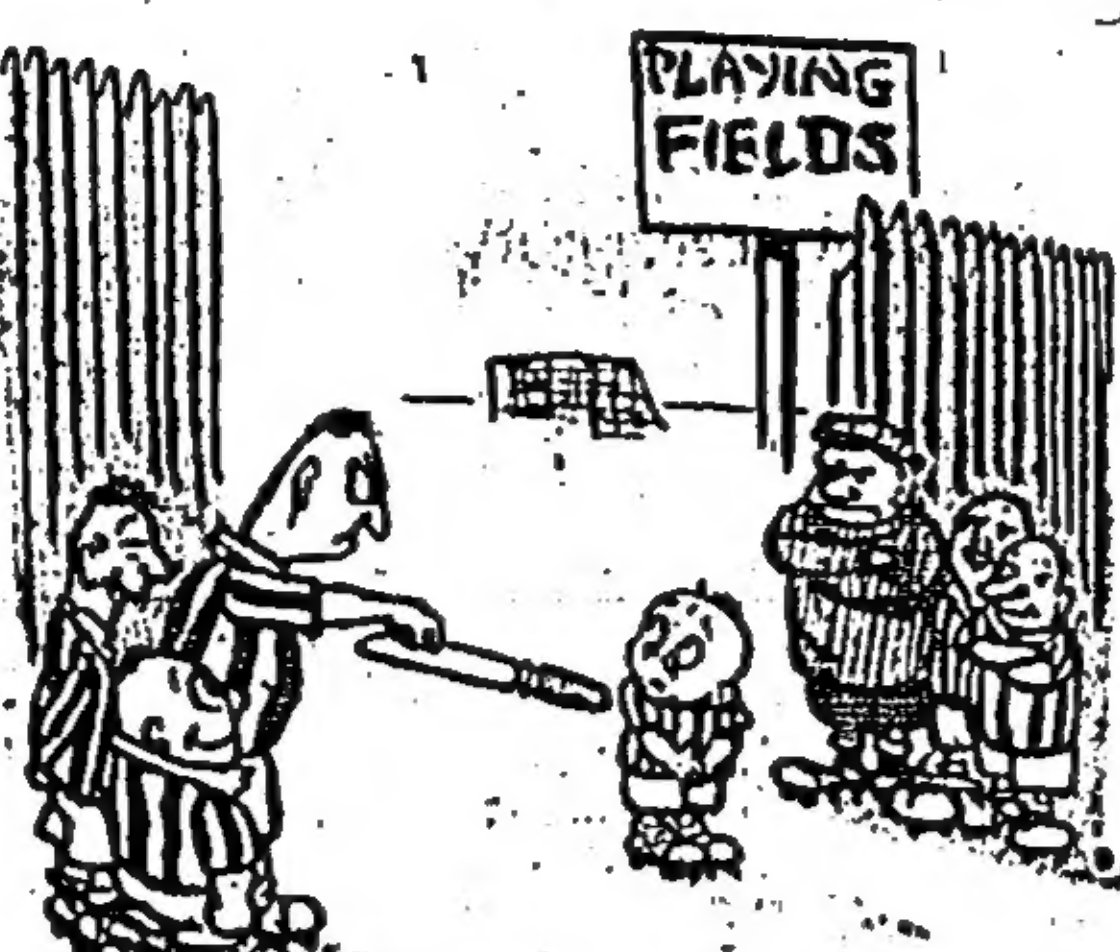
... ONE OF THE TOP TOPICS OF THE WEEK ... by Giles



Friday pay-packet plus one spoonful for 48 hours overtime, minus four for P.A.Y.E.



Slightly more stringent guidance from our new Japanese trained police for parking offenders.



"But I don't want to commit hara kiri because I didn't score a goal for the side."



Aid-to-beauty & la Jap National Health.

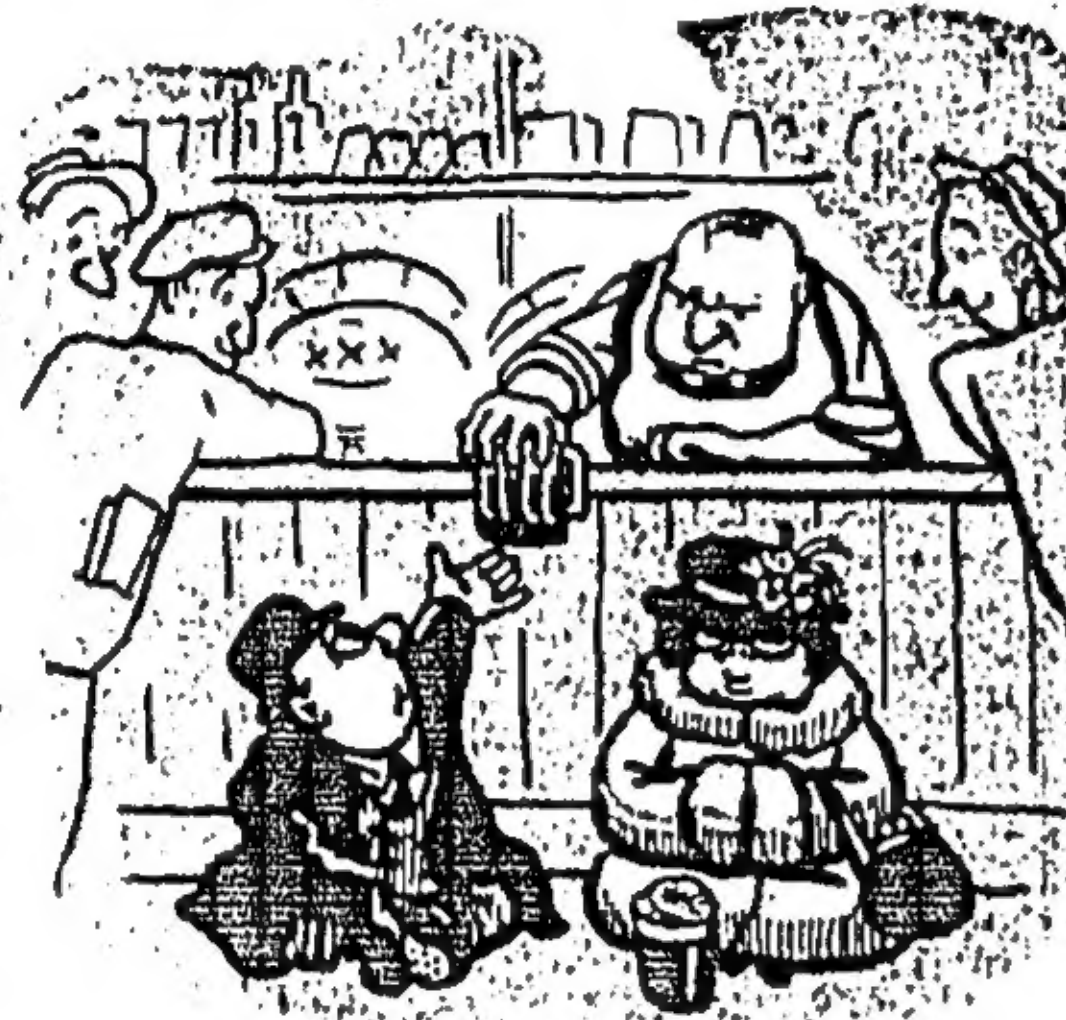


You have been warned...

IF THE JAPANESE 'INVASION' GETS REALLY OUT OF HAND...



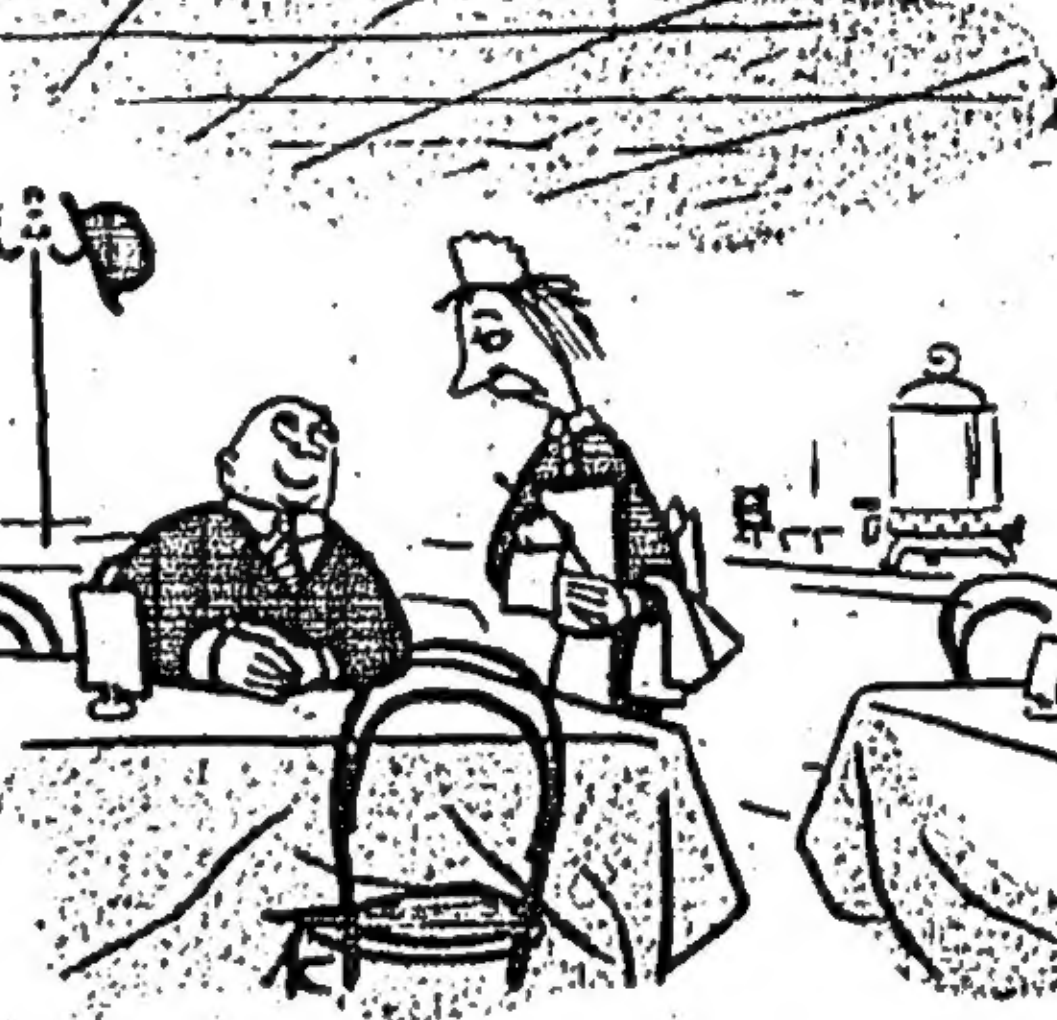
"To start with, Myrtle Madam Butter-fly Ramisbottom, I don't match my brain boots."



Saturday-evening drink with the missus.



Sausage and peas with chopsticks.



"A nice cup of tea and six Gelsa girls, please, Miss."



But 'iggins in his new Home Guard uniform manufactured by the J.S.A. Works, Birmingham.

London Express Service

It's New... It's News

A Once-in-a-dream SELECTION

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JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

A Day In The Country

THE urge to drink came upon Frederick in the middle of the morning, and it was accompanied by grave complications.

The doors of the public houses were open at the hour when the longing seized him. Frederick, who worked as a porter and a general handyman, had a legitimate excuse to leave the West End store that employed him, for there was an errand to be run. He had in his pocket the price of a pint or two to assuage his thirst.

On the face of it there seemed nothing in the world to prevent him indulging his fancy—nothing beyond the fact that it was not a fancy but this complicated urge.

For Frederick wanted to drink more deeply than he could afford, and he wanted to drink not in London's bustling bars, but at some country inn.

WHY the country should have called so strongly, it is difficult to tell. Perhaps it was one of those mornings when the sun, streaking through the barriers of brick and concrete, makes every Londoner rebellious at being confined to the city; or perhaps Frederick felt that the plan that began to form in his mind, stood a better chance of success if completed in the country.

That plan involved the errand he was sent on. It was a simple mission, similar to many he had undertaken in his 18 months with his firm.

"Take this to the bank," he was instructed, "and change it for small silver." "This" was a cheque for £10 10s.

Frederick went to the bank, cashed the cheque for silver, then instead of returning to the shop, he caught a bus to Waterloo and headed for the country.

A TOWN in Wiltshire was his chosen destination, and he reached it safely and drank his fill, or drank, at least, to the limit of his augmented purse. And when he had done drinking, Frederick went to the local police and gave himself up for his London crime.

periods between the times when his complicated urge overcame him. Frederick was 47 years old, had served two years in the RAF, had worked in a car factory, been a petrol pump attendant, and been employed as a night watchman by an insurance company.

"WHAT have you to say?" Frederick, when the officer stood down.

"Sometimes have blackouts," Frederick answered sadly. "And when you come out of the blackout your money's gone?" the magistrate asked him.

"I know what I do with it," Frederick said with a sigh. "It goes on drink mostly."

"Well, employers must be protected," said Mr Bennett. "You must go to prison for three months."

Frederick went off. He seemed to accept the sentence much as a drinking man accepts a headache on the morning after a hard night; it was part of the price to be paid, one of the inevitable consequences of his complicated urge.

Radio Hongkong

1.15. News, Weather Report and Announcements; 1.30. Lunch-time Music; 2. Variety Bandbox; The Johnny Kerrison Gamba Band; Peterson Brothers, Tony Payne and David Evans; Peggy Leonard and Max Wall; Billy Tennant and his Orchestra; Composer: Philip Slesor (BBCRS); 2.30. "Nothing but Music" Albert Sandler and his Orchestra; 3. Strictly from Dixie; 3.30. Tea Time Concert; 4.20. The Operatic Club; 4.30. Concerto by Trevor Hill with Music composed and arranged by Ray Martin (BBCRS); 5. Songs of the Frigate; 5.15. Association Football; Stanley Shield; 7.15. Side (Hall from the Club Grounds, Happy Valley commentary by Brig. Young (OB); 8.45. Light Music; 9. Programme Summary; 9.52. Robert Farnon Concert. Guest Singer: Beryl Davis; 10. Cantonese by Lydia Lee and her band; 10.15. S. K. Lee (Studio); 10.30. Organ Solo by E. Power Bagg; 11. The Merry Widow (Lehar) with the Light Opera Company; 11.15. Light Opera Company; 11.30. The Merry Widow (Lehar) with the Light Opera Company; 11.45. 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